THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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What is Fame?

Fame? It is to visit Europe,
Study art a while in Rome,
Paint, perhaps, a dozen pictures,
Get your name up, and come home:
Then to have your neighbors ask you,
When they see your masterpiece,
"Does the knack of painting pictures
Take much time and elbow grease?"

And it is to write a poem
Glowing with poetic fire,
Full of passion, and the longing
After something better, higher.
Some time read it to the neighbors,
And then, feeling like a fool,
Hear one say, "I wrote such verses
Very often while in school!"

Fame? it is to keep on painting,
Keep on writing if inclined,
Till the goal that lies beyond you
Your position has defined.
Is it then all your pictures
Are exchanged for so much gold:
All your poems, like potatoes,
In the market can be sold.

After you have climbed the ladder,
From the very lowest round,
Then the neighbors pat your shoulder,
And your fulsome praises sound,
Admire you, with your talent,
Laud the money-making art,
Then they say, "We always loved you;
Always said that you were smart!"

—Paul Carson, in the Boston Transcript.

WILLIAM PENN'S GRAVE.

Some Interesting Points About the Burial Place of the Famous Friend.

A London dispatch says: A report having been started that the bones of the founder of Pennsylvania were to be transformed from their resting-place in Buckinghamshire to [illegible], I determined to make a pilgrimage to the Friends' meeting-house churchyard. I set out for the visit, and duly made my way to Rickmansworth, a quaint little town in Hertfordshire, and thence to Chalfont, by crossing and winding roads. Chalfont is in the heart of Buckinghamshire. It is several miles from the railroad station, and is off the highroad, yet is historic ground. The little burial-ground of the Friends, in which Penn is buried is about three miles beyond Chalfont, St. Giles. The road is very solitary, but very pleasant at this time of the year, when the hawthorn and chestnut are in full bloom, and the field are waving with young corn. I found that I had hit upon the rare occasion of

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRIENDS

of the district. It is almost the only meeting held here during the whole course of the year, and the very matter which took me there had brought a large concourse of Friends. All had heard, or had talked, of the removal of Penn's bones, although none believed that it could be. All wanted to hear what was said on the subject. Among the number were some American Friends who were on their travels and who had devoted the day to seeing a spot which was so endearing to them. Among them were Dr. King, of Baltimore; J. C. Thom, of Baltimore; Amos Haines, of New York, and nearly a dozen others. I found a group of gentlemen gathered about one of the unpretending graves—or gravestones I should say, for there was hardly a mound to indicate where a body had been laid—which bore the simple inscription: "William Penn, 1718." A few years ago a stranger would have been unable to distinguish the grave of William Penn from the surrounding grass-covered hillocks. No sign declared the former rank and character of the sleeper. Wild flowers grew alike over all. The greater number of graves remain unmarked by stones. Only fifteen stones are found in all, three being close to

THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM PENN.

Near the entrance to the left of the narrow path a slab points out the graves of his five children. On the right of the path is a row of graves, five marked by headstones. The second and third are those of Isaac Penington and his wife. Gulielma Maria; the fifth bears the name of William Penn and his second wife. To molest any of these graves, to molest most of all, the chief among them, that of William Penn, would be a desecration. Such was the opinion of all with whom I spoke, American as well as English. They would not like to see the graves touched on any account. They had heard that a sum of money had been collected to purchase a grave for Penn's bones, but they smiled at the simplicity of any one who could suppose that money could have any effect upon them for anything which they intended to do, or which they could be induced to do, in the matter. The remains would stay where they are forever. Minutes to this effect were entered upon the record of the day's proceedings, and a committee was appointed to see that nothing was done contrary to this resolution, should any direct application be made for the removal of Penn's body. Up to the present this has not been the case. It should be said that those views are in accordance with the wish of Colonel Stuart, whose wife is a descendant of the founder of Pennsylvania, and who still enjoys the pension of £4000 which was granted to the family in lieu of the money lent by William Penn to Charles II.

J. F. Davis and Stephen A. Douglas.

N. Y. Post.

Jefferson Davis, in his work entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate States," some portions of which have been published, although the book has only come today from the press, seems to place upon the shoulders of the late Senator Douglas the responsibility for defeating a compromise of the differences of the Democratic party in the year 1860, which might have averted secession and its bloody consequences. We quote from extracts which have been reprinted from the proof-sheets of the work:

"Mr. Davis seems to have appreciated the significance of the election of 1860, and to have felt assured that if Mr. Lincoln was elected secession was the only remedy. He made efforts to secure, even after the campaign had opened, a compromise by which the friends of the constitution might be rallied on one candidate. Mr. Douglas was responsible, according to Mr. Davis, for the failure of this plan, which *would have averted the catastrophe that followed*. To quote definitely, he says:

"Mr. Bell, the Whig candidate, was a highly respectable and experienced statesman, who had filled many important offices, both state and federal. He was not ambitious to the extent of coveting the presidency, and he was profoundly impressed by the danger which threatened the country. Mr. Breckenridge had not anticipated, and it may safely be said did not eagerly desire, the nomination. He was young enough to wait, and patriotic enough to be willing to do so, if the weal of the country required it. This much I may confidently assert of both those gentlemen, for each of them authorized me to say that he was willing to withdraw if an arrangement could be effected by which the divided forces of the friends of the constitution could be concentrated upon some one more generally acceptable than either of the three who had been presented to the country. When I made this announcement to Mr. Douglas—with whom my relations had always been such as to authorize the assurance that he could not consider it as made in an unfriendly spirit—he replied that the scheme proposed was impracticable, because his friends, mainly northern democrats, 'if he were withdrawn, would join in the support of Mr. Lincoln rather than of any one that should supplant him (Douglas); that he was in the hands of his friends and was sure they would not accept the proposition.'"

To those whose recollection goes back to the exciting events of the Charleston convention it is needless to say that Mr. Douglas's statement that he was individually powerless to control his friends in the matter, and that if he were to withdraw from the contest they would support Mr. Lincoln, was unassailably true. The only mystery is that any person occupying a high standpoint of observation, as Mr. Davis did then and since, can still fairly hold that there was any doubt about it—can still believe or affect to believe that the withdrawal of Mr. Douglas, though an extraordinary political leader and the idol of his party in the north, would have been flung to the ground in an instant if he had abandoned the fight in which he was engaged, and the battle would have gone on over his body as fiercely as before.

The "slave-power"—this phrase has a strange look as we write it now—had crowded the northern democracy to the last ditch, the very edge of a bottomless gulf, and but one step more was wanting to send them to their doom. By insisting at Charleston that the party should commit itself to the protection of slavery in the territories, despite the wishes of the majority of settlers therein, the factions of which Davis and Yancy were the leaders, invited the Douglas men to go out and hang themselves without even thirty pieces of silver for compensation.

We are no admirers of the "Little Giant." Possessed of leonine abilities, he gave all the years of his public life, except the three or four closing ones, to the service of the slaveholders and only abandoned them when they commenced to break up the union. But he possessed rare powers of discernment and could read the signs of the time forward better than Jeff. Davis can read them backward. He knew that the northern democracy could neither be led nor flogged into the support of the "majority platform" of the Charleston convention, which declared "that congress had no power to abolish slavery in the territories, that the territorial legislature had no power to abolish slavery in any territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slavery therein, nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any right to destroy or impair the right of *property in slaves by any legislation* whatever." He knew that they would support the "black republican" ticket before they would swallow any such doctrines, and he strongly suspected that they would fight. But having the gift of prophecy he did not know that Jeff. Davis himself would, within five years, be brought into the union lines a prisoner of war by a Douglas democrat, commanding a division of western soldiers.

The impression most commonly entertained of Jeff. Davis, that he belongs to the class of persons whom braying in a mortar will not cause their folly to depart from them, is abundantly confirmed by the scraps of his book which have been given to the public. In nothing in his fatuity and shortsightedness more apparent than in the supposition that the withdrawal of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell is the campaign of 1860 would have averted the election of Lincoln, or stayed for a moment the opposing hosts of slavery and freedom that were rushing into deadly conflict.

What a Free Supper Cost.

Syracuse Herald.

I have not had to go outside of Syracuse to hear of a party of college students who wanted a midnight supper, and applied to various establishments to see on what terms they could have one furnished. A sudden spurt of rivalry seized two caterers, who began to underbid each other in the liveliest way. When the price came down from two dollars a cover to a dollar and a half, and that to a dollar, and thence to fifty cents, the students' committee began to meditate closing a bargain lest the author of this generous proffer should repent his rashness and retract. While they still delayed, there came another bid that eclipsed anything yet; an enterprising soul, reluctant to let anybody take his trade away, was willing to supply the supper for nothing—drinkables only to be charged extra. "We had some thought," said one of the partakers afterward, "of waiting to see whether the other fellows wouldn't come around presently and offer to pay us a small bonus for condescending to dine with him; but calmer counsel prevailed, and we decided not to ride a willing horse to death. Well, the spread was a very good one; its cheapness warmed our sympathies; we resolved at an early stage in proceedings that we ought do to something as a testimonial to the house, so each man ordered up a bottle of wine. Then a good natured dispute here and there over friendly treats and exchanges, which could be settled only by a fresh draft on the cellar." Here he passed his hand across his eyes and moved it around back of his head as if recalling a disagreeable sensation lately suffered there. "To cut a long story short," said he, "my share of the bill handed in a few days afterward was nine dollars and a fraction, and for the life of me I couldn't have proved it exorbitant.

The Æsthetics and Demi-monde.

Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The æsthetic craze has received a staggering blow right at the outset in this city. There was every prospect in the world that New York would outdo London in a rage for high art and for antiquity in dress. The wild desire for the adornment of rooms had begun to exhaust itself, and everything favored its succession by that form of insanity which has broken out among the English women. Fashionable extremities had already appeared at several receptions—notably at the opening of the last picture show of the Academy of Design—in sad-colored garments, shaped like the envelopes of the female creatures on Japanese fan, Egyptian vases and mediæval church windows. They moved about like escaped mummies, gazed with carefully-simulated rapture at the paintings, posed with close adhesion to the rules of art, and, in short, were setting a fashion which might have been expected to spread like wildfire among our women. Early last winter Wallack brought out a play burlesquing æstheticism. His audience didn't understand what it was all about, and the piece quickly took its place in the long line of failures at his house. Had the production been deferred until there was an æsthetic fashion here, the result might have been different. But it is now too late. As I have said, high art in dress has been knocked out of fashion before it had half got in. The demi-monde of New York has taken hold of it. That settles the matter. Nice girls mustn't wear what is characteristic of naughty ones—and the æsthetic style has with astonishing quickness become characteristic of the elaborately-dressed portion of our outcast element. The garments in question are varied, and to a considerable extent they follow prevailing styles; but they are peculiar in hanging shapelessly from shoulders that are on a level with ears, in a looseness about the waist that makes tight corsets useless, in a straightness over the hips that hides the womanly contour, and in a narrowness around the legs and feet that forbids long steps. In short, a woman æsthetically clothed is of one size from top to bottom; and her hair must be wrapped closely around her head, while her neck is bare of lace or ornaments. Only a young and pretty woman can stand the severe test of such dressing. Well, our fallen sisters have taken it into their wicked heads to adopt the style, and, of course, that has killed it for respectable purposes. They are to be seen in the street, in the summer gardens and at the theatres, looking, as far as their toilets can make them, like Fra Angelo's angels. The materials are simple and coarse, being in some cases merely cheap crash. The wearers attract attention wherever they go. They will be sure to drop the fashion after effectually killing it, for their class as a rule is not fond of dressing distinctively. I am told that at home they carry the idea to the utmost London limit, wearing the queerest of garments, cut out square at the neck, hanging in straight lines to the feet, and ending in a diminutive train. So ends æsthetics in dress for New York.

M. Zola on French Art.

In a recent number of the Paris Figaro M. Zola describes the characteristics of contemporaneous French art as he sees them. The masters, he says, are dead; only the pupils are left. Since the departure of Ingres, Delacroix, Courbet, Rousseau, Millet and Corot, French art has been in mourning. Genius has disappeared, and in its place are an unparalleled facility of execution, a spirit of all the devils, a surpassing knowledge of ways and means, an incredible aptitude for imitation. It is because of these qualities that the French school is the first in the world. "We have at this moment Rubenses, Veroneses, Nelasquezes, Goyas, very adroit grandchildren, who, without much originality, give to our exhibitors a very curious accent of individuality." The anarchy is complete. Each annual Salon resembles an orchestra in which every instrument tries to play a solo in a different way. Everybody for himself—that is the rule; every artist speaking his own language and posing as he pleases, striving only to drag that great baby, the public, into the presence of his picture. Old formulas are dead, the ideal has changed. In painting, as in science, history, politics, and letters, there is a revolution.

At no previous time were painters so numerous. Never did pictures sell for so much. France, which has inundated the world with fashions and costumes, now floods it with paintings. Her painters [illegible] of the upholsterers. Although few citizens have picture galleries, everybody in easy circumstances owns some prettily framed pictures. This explains the mediocrity, the variety, the chaos of the caprices exhibited yearly at the Salon. Moreover the literary has crowded out the purely technical; French painters wish to write descriptions of everyday incidents. They are often merely newspaper reporters on their last legs. They paint little genre pictures, they tell anecdotes, they whisper with a smile the small gossip of the day. Grand painting, historical or religious subjects, is gradually disappearing. It would die outright, but for orders from the government, and traditions of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Yet this anarchy of art is a birth rather than a dissolution. The painters are trying the new recipe, which helps them to detain and present the beauty peculiar to our age. The landscapists are in direct contact with nature. It remains for the figure painters to inaugurate a similar revolution. Each year at the Salon the nude women, the Venuses, the Eves and the Auroras, all the bric-a-brac of history and mythology, classic subjects of all sorts, become fewer, being replaced by pictures of contemporaneous life.

The Orator of the Sand Lots.

A San Francisco letter says: I met the famous Denis Kearney, on his way to the sand lots to give his usual Sunday talk to the boys. Denis is a singular man, but a very interesting companion. Seeing me, he called out: "Come down and hear me give it to the boys." Accepting his invitation, we walked down together, and I then for the first time learned that he was an admirer of Bob Ingersoll and believed in everything he said. Denis will next month deliver a lecture to the Mormons at Salt Lake, taking their side of the question. He does not, however, believe in Mormonism, but says time will eventually wipe them from the earth. After stopping at several other places along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, he will sail for Europe, to be absent seven months. The report that he had gone back to his dray was true in one sense of the word—he did go back for one day, to give the papers and people a chance to talk. I asked him if he had made a stake by his speeches, not that I thought he would answer me correctly, but merely for the fun of the thing. In a mild and quiet tone he said: "Not one cent, and to tell you the truth, I lost mostly everything I had. The sand lots having been reached, Denis mounted the stand amid great cheering, and for two hours entertained his hearers on the issues of the day, notwithstanding he was hooted and yelled at by many who did not just exactly side with him.

John Burroughs' experiment in introducing English skylarks into this country is not a success. He writes to Forest and Stream: "Seven reached me April 24 in good condition. I kept them in confinement about a week, when two of them died from the effects of myriads of small lice. The remaining five I liberated in a wide, low meadow, just back from West Park landing on the Hudson. Up till a few days since I have daily seen a pair of them in the meadow, and had hopes that they would breed there, though I could not determine the sex of the birds. I have heard no song from them, but only their call-note. On one occasion I saw one so-called meadow-lark drive one of them from the grass. I do not regard the experiment of introducing the larks a success, and all similar experiments will doubtless fail. The birds become dispersed and lost in our vast territory. A likely way to succeed, I think, would be to liberate the birds on some island off our coast, where the climate would be more like that of Britain, say on Nantucket or Martha's Vineyard. The birds would not be so apt to lose each other, and would probably plant a colony from which in time they would spread to the mainland."

A Rare Book Sale.

New York Sun.

The bibliopoles in this city have been much interested in the sale of the collection of books of Mr. A. B. Stewart, which took place in London last month. Mr. Stewart was one of the youngest and richest of the London collectors. His pictures alone realized over $30,000.

"Mr. Stewart promised to become a great collector," said a Nassau street book buyer yesterday, "and had he lived longer as a book collector there would doubtless have existed evidence of a maturer judgment and more exacting taste. Incongruous as a whole and unsympathetic, though small, there were yet attractive features about the collection. Before the invention of printing the scribes were the only consolation of the bibliomanac, and many of these beautiful specimens of laborious art are still extant to delight the eye of the enthusiast. The pleasures of collecting in this department are infinitely enhanced by a study of the art of illuminating in various ages and nations, and the styles of particular masters. The art of printing did not at once put an end to the business of the scribe. Printing, in fact, was only an attempt to arrive at the same result by a shorter road, and was at first actually practiced as a deception. It left the decorator's function still intact, but it appears also to have announced the decadence of his art. Scarcely, indeed, had the printer taken the place of the scribe when the illuminator abdicated in favor of the designer on wood. Specimens illustrating the transitions from one of these forms of book-making to the other, and embodying characteristics of both, are now largely sought after. A few of these were contained in Mr. Stewart's collection, the earliest of which was a Breviary printed on vellum in Venice in 1482, of which only one other *copy* is supposed to exist, and that in the National library in Paris. This sold for £50, and had previously fetched £93 in the Laing library sale. 'A Book of Hours,' also printed on vellum, Paris, 1503, sold for £21, and another copy, printed on vellum, Paris, 1505, sold for £29; another by the same printer (Hardouyn), 1509, sold for £26, and still another by Hardouyn, 1524, £49. All of these contained miniatures, decorated borders, or wood-cuts. Five 'Books of Hours' of the fifteenth century, and one of the sixteenth, on manuscript, fetched prices ranging from £13 to £45, and a manuscript bible on vellum of the thirteenth century, written in double columns, in a bold Gothic character, fetched £27. A Dutch manuscript (Preces Piae), written on vellum, with sixty large miniatures of an extraordinary kind, surrounded with borders of flowers on a gold ground, brought £24. A short but sound copy of the second folio Shakespeare, 1632, sold for £41.

"There is in New York, in a private library, a fine specimen from the library of Mary Queen of Scots, bound in black morocco, which is said to have been her favorite color. There was also a specimen from the same queen's library sold at the Stewart sale, but this was bound in vellum with the capital letters 'Maria R. Scotorum' stamped in gold on each side of the cover. The book itself was a copy of [illegible] was bought for Mr. Stewart at the Laing sale for £149. To the amazement of all but those who were suspicious of its genuineness, the price dropped upon its being resold to £34 10s. Twelve little volumes of the early editions of John Knox's essays, including 'First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women' (Geneva), 1568, sold for nearly £150 for the lot."

Beaconsfield as a Journalist.

In an article entitled "Private History of the Rise and Fall of a Newspaper," by a parliamentary reporter, the London Magazine for September, 1826, gives details concerning the connection of the "younger D'Israeli" with the Representative.

"The scheme of this paper originated in a determination on the part of John Murray to put down the Times, a journal which he considered to have attained a dangerous degree of power and profit. It was called the Representative because it was intended to represent, as in the bright reflection of a mirror, an image as faithful as brilliant of the political events, the literature, and the manners of the passing times. The projector of this newspaper, it is now pretty generally understood, was the younger Disraeli. Of Disraeli I do not know much, and mean to say less. He was, I believe, from college (?) with all the conceit which is usually generated in such a place. He was utterly ignorant of the management of a newspaper; nay, I am pretty certain he would have thought it an insult to his gentility to impute such knowledge to him. As a political writer, he was of course nothing; as a mere *litterateur* poor; even as a theatrical critic pert, superficial and teaming with affectation of the meanest and most despicable kind. Political character or consistency the paper had none. It oscillated from the anti-liberal to the liberal hart (sic) of the ministry, and from the latter to the rankest radicalism. One day there was the selfish acrimony and aristocratic pride of the Blackwood scribes; another, some milk and water support of the measures of Messrs. Canning and Huskisson; a third, a strong smack of Cobbett's Register. In a word, an ignorant vacillation, a barbarous inconsistency, which were never surpassed in the whole history of folly."

"Punch's" Caricatures of Disraeli.

London Times.

The most thin-skinned of public men would now deem it an honor to be reflected in Punch's cylindrical mirror; indeed, it is recorded of one ambitious politician that he did not rest content until he had been subjected to that process. The chief cause of this change of temper is not far to seek. Gillray's productions are free from the malignity which has darkened those of many French caricaturists, but it is certain that in point of geniality he has been surpassed by his successors. The typical caricaturist of our own day pursues his avocation in no bitter humor. He rather oversteps the bounds of legitimate satire or pleasantry. He is denominated by the spirit in which Goldsmith's "Retaliation" was written. His ridicule, however searching it may be, is seldom ill-natured or in ill taste. In the cartoons before us (Punch caricatures of Lord Beaconsfield) a striking proof of what has just been stated may be found. In politics, it should be borne in mind, Punch was opposed to Lord Beaconsfield throughout his career. For "Dizzy," as it usually called him, it had little or no esteem. It never exhibited him in an heroic light. But on no occasion did it hit him an unfair blow. The ridicule it showered upon him is without any admixture of rancor or asperity. His strange features, his jetty hair, his peculiar gestures, his public utterances—all are travestied in a diverting, but inoffensive way. Even in the heat of the Anti-Corn Law agitation, it contented itself with representing him as the viper biting the file, as young Gulliver at the moment the giant (Sir Robert) is contemptuously eyeing him through his spectacles, and as a foppish mannikin declaring his intention to "smash everything and everybody."

In the first of these caricatures, which are well calculated to weaken the effects of the young politician's invectives, Sir Robert, whose face is at one end of the file, is smilingly dozing, though it cannot be doubted that the infliction he suffered must have kept him more awake than he had ever previously been in the house. From this time the cartoons relating to Mr. Disraeli appear at frequent intervals. Now he figures as a cheap Jack; now as the Will o'-the-Wisp of the farmers; now as struggling with Cobden for the possession of the "unprotected female," Agriculture; now preparing to go to a masquerade as a protectionist leader; now as a political chameleon bearing "Profeetectradidon" on its back; now as Fair Rosamand taking the cup of free trade from Eleanor (Cobden): now as an ill conditioned costermonger upset in his barrow by a drag having Palmerston and Gladstone on the box; now as Fagin purloining ideas from the pocket of a dummy Lord Russell: now as a Jockey winning the Derby of 1867 on the reform bill. The cartoons evoked by the acts of his last administration need not be specified now, but it may be remarked that two of the number—the "Pas de Deux," *apropos* of his return with Lord Salisbury from Berlin, and "Finance a la Mode," an imitation of the best known picture in the "Rake's Progress," exhibiting the prime minister as the spendthrift gallant in his sullen and defiant mood, with Mrs. Britannia as the distressed lady and Sir Stafford Northcote as the much-shocked steward of the household—are among the happiest works of their kind. It is a matter of regret that the publishers have not included in the collection the cartoon relating to the vote of censure four years ago, undoubtedly a very clever drawing and some of the "grotesques" of Mr. Linley Sambourne. Interesting as an illustration of the uses to which caricature is now put, this volume is yet more so as indicating the stages by which the dandy portrayed by Maclise became what he was in after years.

The Scene at the Derby.

New York Sunday News.

What Christmas and the Fourth of July would be if the festivities of both could be put in one, Derby day—or "Darby," as the English pronounce it—is to all ranks, conditions, ages and sexes in England. From Derby day to Derby day the minds of the whole population, infantile as well as adult, are fixed upon the favorite. For weeks before the day allusions to the coming event fill the comic and serious papers; the concert halls sing and joke the expected points; lists of the doings of the several horses are issued in careful bulletins; "betting books" are open in several places. Even in the heat and turmoil of war the Derby is for its season a topic of more thrilling interest than the loss of battles or the winning of campaigns. Unless one has been in England during the Derby week it is fairly impossible to get a realizing sense of the intensity and universality [illegible] ment adjourns for the day. Business in London is suspended; all occupations take a holiday, and the streets of the metropolis of four million people show a perceptible thinning out. Special trains run from London on six or eight lines, at intervals of ten minutes, from nine in the morning until the hour of the race.

But the wonderful spectacles of the day are the lovely green lanes and splendid, smooth highways through Surrey to Epsom Downs, the race-track. Scores of roads lead from London to Epsom, and the route is between fifteen and seventeen miles. The turnouts are as varied as the men who take part. Every conceivable vehicle is brought into play for the day. The omnibus companies strip their stables; the various wagons in trade are impressed, down even to the costermonger's carts. It is a day of thorough democracy. The duke in his magnificent coach, with eight and ten horses, or the swell with his swag tandem, takes good-humoredly the pills and powder pelted at him by the uproarious company. The drive is simply pandemonium, so far as the sights and sounds go. Everybody is good-natured, the men are veiled and the women are protected against the wholesale destruction of finery that an hour's ride would involve if exposed to the jocose merry makers. Sometimes the roadway is quite choked, a long line of vehicles, of infinite form, color, and condition, standing in line, the occupants "chaffing" each other and waging a battle royal with their squirt-guns and other implements of a grotesquely offensive character. Around the hats of the men are suspended long gauze veils, covering face, neck and bosom, and as the coaches whirl over the smooth road the sight is like a witches' revel or a frolic of madmen. Standing on the hill at Epsom, the whole horizon is dark with clouds of dust, those who have been wise managing to get on the ground in the cool of the morning before the rush fills the road and renders travel an adventure hardly less serious than a promenade through contending armies in battle.

The scene at the Derby is such a spectacle as no other time and nation witnesses. The "downs" is a great naked plain rising to the centre, where the race course is laid out on a broad and nearly regular plateau. The grand stand is at the northern end of a vast elipse. The course is two miles for running, and from the grand stand the entire course of the horses can be seen. The great crowd is packed in the centre of the course, the admission being fixed at a shilling—twenty-five cents. The stand is divided into compartments, the prince of Wales generally occupying the centre, with his suite and court. The jolly prince, however, refuses to confine himself to any fixed place. He moves about taking bets with democratic indiscriminativeness. Not the least animated part of the spectacle for a stranger is to watch the betting which goes on in a jargon fairly unintelligible to anyone who is not a regular habitue. As a show, the whole affair is marked by the English disregard for the merely theatrical. The only fanciful colors are seen on the backs of the jockeys, who are in all cases slight in figure and meagre in flesh. Until the start they assemble in groups, giving their horses little spurts to try their mettle, the crowd cheering clamorously as a horse makes some unexpected time or frisks viciously with his rider. To the regular Epsom visitor each horse is known by his colors, and the favorites as they prance out on the green sward are saluted with roars of delight. When everything is ready the bell is sounded at the grand stand. There are certain advantages in position, which are awarded by lot. Long before the faithful signal the multitude, never under a quarter of a million if the weather be fair, is in a fever of expectation. When the cavalcade is drawn up abreast the shouts and murmurs die out. The betting is suspended for a moment. Everybody crams eagerly forward. The lucky jockey who secures the favored position is saluted with a tempest of acclamation and then the betting begins anew. The horses as they stand at the bar seem to understand what is expected of them. They cease curveting. Every exertion is suspended and they fairly show that they comprehend the necessity of reserving their muscles for the two-mile flight that is to make or mar them—to fill their backers' pockets or empty them. The preparatory signals have been sounded; the final click strikes: the barrier is thrown aside: the group shoot off like a flash.

Then there is an agony of suspense. Millions of money are dependent upon the mettle of the beasts and the men who ride them. As the cloud disappears it is almost impossible to distinguish the lithe figures of the jockeys. They stoop far forward until they seem part of the animals' necks. When the far corner of the elipse has been passed and the home stretch begins this crouching attitude is changed. The jockeys ply legs, whip, spurs, and one could almost fancy their teeth in urging the splendid animals. Pressed close to the long, arched neck of the beast as it strains every muscle to a painful tension, they supplement their frantic action by voice as well as body. The crowd, meanwhile, keeps up a continuous whirlwind of cheers, until the air is a tumult so wild that it is impossible to think. Every interest is centred on the group as it nears the grand stand. The jockeys redouble the fervor of their action and gesticulation. Within perhaps twenty paces of the end horse that has been in the rear slides up, with long, lightning-like strides to the front, displaces the leader, takes the insides, and shoots like a meteor under the bar—the victor. Then the thunder of sound redoubles. Millions of men and women all over the kingdom are richer or poorer. The telegraph flashes the news to every part of the realm, and the Derby is done. Then comes the breaking up. In a twinkling the scene changes. The compact masses that covered the green sward scatter; the grand stand thins out; the green waste of the downs is covered with a multitude rushing to the trains, to the town, to the vehicles massed along the edge of the downs. The roads Londonward are again a mass of good-natured or surly people, just as the fortunes of the day may have gone with them. The ride to the downs is always distinguished by comparative sobriety, but the homeward hegira is like a world of Malays running amuck. Bottles of beer and stronger beverages are released from the capacious pockets of the coaches, and the joust that began in sobriety ends in the utmost excesses of bacchanalian orgie. Until long into the night, and even daylight, the mass streams homeward, the railroads sending enormous trains at intervals of ten minutes or an half hour during the densest rush of the throng. But no mere language can give an idea of the crowds, their merry-making or the horse-play suffered good-naturedly by all classes of people. The day is the event of the year, and upon it the English world expends all the savings and frugalities of an abstemious year.

An English View of the Refunding Scheme.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Secretary Windom was justified in assuming a jubilant tone over the success of his plan for reducing the interest on the United States six per centum bonds. Already 161,00000 dollars out of a total of nearly 200,000,000 has been sent in for extension at 3½ per centum, and the whole sum is likely to be dealt with in this manner, so that the government will not have to find any coin. No disturbance has been caused in the money market, no violent shifting of capital or disarrangement of business. In short the plan of extending the debt at a lower rate of interest, instead of calling in and refunding, promises to be in every sense successful, and will be tried upon the, 470,000,000 dollars odd of the five per centums now due. At the same time the capital of the debt is being steadily reduced by the surplus revenue. Everything, therefore, tends to lighten the burden of the American taxpayer, and yet his burden is not lightened. When the pace at which redemption of debt proceeds gets too fast one would think that the United States legislators might stop to consider whether the country would not be benefited by a little slackening. The remission of taxation might profitably go along with the payment of debt.

That, however, is not the view of the present administration, if we may judge by the somewhat cloudy utterances of Mr. Windom on the subject. "Laws," said he, "must be passed tending to promote commerce and industry, and there should be a government department embracing commerce, agriculture, mining and home and foreign manufacturing. Our shipping would not disappear from the ocean. The American producer must not be left to compete single-handed with the organized power of foreign countries," etc. All this means, we suppose, that the government of Mr. Garfield intends to devote some part of the great resources placed at its disposal by the wonderful prosperity of the national treasury to coddling sickly industries. Taxes will not be reduced, the people will not be unshackled. On the contrary, they will be kept in fetters for the benefit of the men who aim at assuming a great place in the world's trade at the nation's expense. "Our prosperity will cease if we fail to find an open market," the secretary to the treasury adds; and the way, of course, to find "an open market" is to undersell everybody else. That can only be done by Americans through subsidies, if at all; and so the taxes must be kept up to find the means of fostering trade abroad.

We wish the states joy of this policy; and on the maxim of "the acuter the disease the sooner the crisis," can have no objection to its getting a fair trial. Nothing will so certainly strengthen the already important free trade party in the Union.

Why Liberals Want a Monument for Beaconsfield.

Spectator.

We are in favor of the monument, because we are always in favor of looking history full in the face, and letting any great nation understand precisely what it has done, and what it has either to congratulate itself upon or to regret. Lord Beaconsfield was raised to his high position by a great English party. His party was then made the strongest party in the state by the English people, in the full exercise of their undoubted privileges; and whether we like the result or not, we are forced to recognize the result as our own work. That is no reason why we should profess to like it, when we do not like it. On a great man's tomb we would not be so ungenerous as to inscribe our estimate of his faults, especially when it is our own doing, and solely our own doing, that those faults wrought us so much evil. But at the same time, it would be a great folly and a great apostasy to speaks of Lord Beaconsfield's deeds in the language of eulogy.

CONKLING'S CLIQUE.

Investigating the Alleged Briberies at Albany.

Nothing Proved and Everything Left to the Imagination.

BRIBERY INVESTIGTION.

ALBANY, June 23.—The investigation of Jas. Tillinghast, assistant president of the Central and Hudson River railway since April first and for eleven years with the road, testified that he never raised money on his own credit May 24th and 25th. Graves, of Albany, cashed a twenty thousand dollar draft on May 25th for witness which the witness took to Buffalo and put in a private safe and then deposited in a bank. Did not talk with any member of the legislature the night he received the money. First met Barbar accidently in the hall of the Delavan house a few weeks ago and went to Richardson's room with him to ask that I should be kept informed daily as to senatorial vote. I never met Depew in Barbar's room and don't know Charley Edwards or Edward Phelps. The currency was a matter of my own and was finally used in Buffalo in my own private affairs. The Buffalo banks are sometimes short of currency. Intended to use the money in real estate transaction, but was absent at the proper time and didn't use it. Know a man named Churchyard but never paid him a dollar. Didn't believe there were any $1,000 bills in the package.

John I. Davenport resumed the stand and said: I met Senator Strahan at 9 o'clock next morning as agred and he told me he thought he could not accept then. I telegraphed H. E. Knox that Strahan could not accept but fearing the dispatch wouldn't reach him, I telegraphed him again saying that Senator Strahan couldn't accept. I received a dispatch from Knox saying that under the circumstances he would allow his name to be used. That was all I had to do with the matter.

Mr. Bangs—You had a conversation with Strahan about his appointment as marshal?

Davenport—It was my opinion that Strahan could have the office if he would take it. Bangs—"Are you at liberty to state the conversation you had with the president about the United States senatorial contest here?" "I am." Q—What was said? A—"He simply asked me whether I knew anything about whether Conkling or Platt were to be candidates." "Did he express a strong desire that they should be re-elected?"

A.—"He didn't. He has expressed no wish or desire upon this senatorial question. I had the authority from the president to offer the United States marshalship to Strahan. I acted in the matter simply at the request of Knox. I believed that Strahan's name would be confirmed if Knox recommended him." Q.—The president asked "who is Strahan when you mentioned his name?" A.—"Yes, he thought I meant John H. Starin, of New York. I had no further conversation with him."

Q.—"Do you remember saying anything to Strahan about his name being preferred to others for the office of marshal?"

A.—"I don't remember. Strahan said to me, 'In case I accept the nomination it will be expected for me to support parties other than Conkling and Platt.'"

"I answered, 'I presume so.' I didn't suppose when I met him at the Union League club that night that he was friendly to Conkling and Platt. I knew he voted against the latter in caucus last winter."

Q.—"Do you remember asking Strahan if Gardner was a Conkling man?"

A.—"I never asked him any such question. Mr. Knox is a very warm friend of General Arthur. I thought from Knox's manner that he desired to please Arthur and further that the president didn't desire that any act of his should be constructed as meaning to make war on Conkling. From party standing of Gardner he would have some influence over Strahan. I don't know that Gardner was mentioned with this fact in view, I am confident that Knox asked me to see Strahan and urge this position upon him. I told Strahan that his name had been mentioned for the position of marshal, Strahan asked me if Conkling and Platt would be candidates and if I had heard of it in Washington. I told him I had not heard any such thing and I thought they would not be candidates. The request to let the matter lay over till morning came from Strahan solely. It didn't come from me. It was Strahan who said Gardner should not be spoken of. It was my suggestion that the matter should be kept private and confidential and I can't account for the dispatches which appeared in the World on this subject. About three or four lines of the dispatch were correct. That was that he had been offered a place and declined. That is to say by inference it is time the fact was known that he has been asked if he would accept the place if tendered him.

Strahan, in his testimony, says you said, "I am with the president in this fight, and I am authorized to ask you if you will accept the marshalship if tendered. Did you say this?" A—"Not exactly in those words."

"Was you authorized to make a tender of this offer?" A—"Yes, sir; by Mr. Knox. The president in speaking to me about the office of marshal said you know more about this office than any man in New York. Now, who would be a good man for it?"

That was the way the matter was introduced. The man I recommended was not appointed. I have had no requests made to me to secure offices for any one except a poor man in the government printing office. I may have conveyed to Strahan the idea that if he would give me an affirmative answer he could have the appointment. That was after my interview with the powers.

John I. Davenport testified to have read Senator Strahan's statement reflecting on myself and President Garfield. I have received permission from the president to state what took place between us. Mr. Knox and Postmaster-General James have also granted permission for me to state the talk with them. I went to Washington in May on a legal case, at breakfast at Willard's the names of Hugh Gardner and Colonel Ehrhardt were mentioned in connection with the marshalship. After breakfast I went to the White House with the postmaster-general, and the president asked who would be a good man for the marshalship of New York. I said I couldn't tell. He asked about Knox. I said that it would be an excellent appointment. He asked me to see Knox at Arlington. I did so; but Knox insisted that he would not give up his profession for the position. Then Gardner and Ehrhardt's names were again mentioned and I suggested Strahan. I went back to the White house and suggested his name to the president, but he did not know Strahan. After talking a while, I sent that telegram to Strahan and met him at the club. I asked him if I could use his name for the marshal. Strahan said, "Do you know whether Conkling or Platt are to be candidates?" "I said no." He said, "Where are you in this fight?"

"I said with the president."

In my interview with the president I learned that Knox did not want the office to be given to Bangs. I know many of President Garfield's nominations were confirmed and I think Senator Strahan would be accepted.

"He said he didn't know whether he would be a candidate, but he didn't want to be embarrassed. Could the offer be held open until after the senatorial fight?"

"I said that I must have an immediate answer. Of course he would be expected to oppose Conkling and Platt. He wanted to consult with Judge Gardner and answer in the morning, which he did, and his answer was that he could not accept."

A. W. Hickman, assemblyman from Erie county, testified that he had a conversation with Bradley on the 8th of June, before he made the charge in the house. He spoke about his voting I spoke to him about C. H. Russel's change of vote and told him it would be good for him and his constituents if he would make a similar statement. He sasd he was going to quit voting for Conkling and Platt and vote for Cornell and Rogers. I am sure he didn't say he would vote for Depew. I have heard a great deal of talk about members selling votes prior to this investigation. It has been seriously said the votes of members could be bought with money, but I can't say who said it. I really thought Bradley would vote for Cornell and Rodgers, and so told it.

The counsel of both sides here announced that they had no further evidence to offer. E. A. Carpenter said there were discrepancies in the testimony of Davenport and Strahan which it would be well to have explained if possible. [illegible] the witness chair and said: Davenport never mentioned Knox's name but once. He stated Knox's name would be put in the place of Judge Choate's. He never mentioned to me that he had a conversation with Knox in Washington. He also suggested that I should hold the matter under advisement until morning, and if I couldn't take the office he wanted I should see Gardner, and ask him to take it. He did not ask me at any time to keep the matter confidential. I did, however, keep the matter private. I assumed he had anthority to offer me the office. I had not in my mind the present cabinet, or any one else particularly.

Witness then denied conversation as given by him on first examination.

Chairman Scott announced the convention desired to hear counsel sum up. Bangs said he didn't care about summing up unless the other side wanted to. Smith said he didn't think much light could be thrown on the case by summing up.

COMBINED VOTE.

In joint convention the ballot for senator in place of Conkling on a combined vote was as follows:

Wheeler	50
Potter	54
Conkling	32
Cornell	1
Lapham	17
Folger	1
Haskins	1

No choice.

The second vote was as follows.

Kernan	53
Platt	27
Depew	53
Cornell	8
Crowley	8
Wheeler	1
Lapham	4
Fremaine	1

No choice.

The third vote was as follows:

Conkling	32
Lapham	17
Folger	1
Wheeler	50
Potter	53
Hastings	2

VAGRANT VOTING.

The witnesses said they knew Roscoe Conkling did not think the New York Central was in any wise interested in the senatorial canvass. Platt is an official of the Southern Central road.

Charles P. Ingersoll, of Westfield, testified to have been here four weeks in the interest of Depew and the administration; knew Sessions four or five years, Bradley only since January; up to June 8 supposed Bradley would vote for Depew; never paid him any money; saw nobody pay him. Bradley told me his constituents strongly opposed Conkling and Platt, and he was through voting for them and would vote hereafter for Depew; told this to Sessions. Bangs answered they were through voting for nothing.

The Republican Party in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The condition of the republican party in North Carolina is scarcely less complicated than that of the party in Virginia. The temperance movement which was engineered primarily in the legislature of the state by the democrats at instance of ex-Senator Merriman, has already had the effect of splitting the republican state commissioners into two factions and is likely to divide the party in the state unless the administration interferes to prevent.

BRADY'S BREAK.

He is Brought Before the Grand Jury.

The Government is Not Ready to Present Their Case.

BRADY'S DEFENSE.

ST. LOUIS, June 23. General Brady wrote letters presented by his counsel, accusing the government detectives of filling the press with false reports, knowing their being government agents shielded them from proceedings for libel. Colonel Cook in reply referred to certain Washington newspapers as the reputed organs of the Star Route ring, and of the purchase of such papers by the ring. Brady wanted the privilege to examine the records of the postoffice department. Cook replied that Brady need not pretend ignorance of those records after controlling them three years. When the matter was before congress he showed an entire familiarity with it. He could not have them to make his defense.

POOR EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—General Brady, through his counsel, Shellabarger and Ahlson, today applied for an immediate investigation by grand jury of the Star route charges. He said the press had bitterly assaulted him. Government agents had been procuring false evidence against him, and objects to the case being postponed until fall, claiming the privilege of a speedy trial. Col. Cook, special Star route counsel, said the evidence was not yet ready for the grand jury, not a single case being yet complete, and it would result in a failure to begin the trial now. The government did not intend to persecute, but to clear itself of responsibility. If there were wrong charges they extend from Texas to Oregon, all over the western border, and it might be necessary to call witnesses from far distant sections.

Counsel Totten said we want this jury to take charge of these cases now. We don't want any delay while our client is suffering under abuse and slander. If the testimony is ready, as had been alleged, there is no reason or excuse for delay. We have been told by the press that the whole case is prepared and that this man Brady is guilty beyond peradventure. We therefore ask that this matter be examined by the jury now. We ask it as right for him whom we claim is a maligned citizen. We have heard it stated also that Col. Cook has said he didn't deem it advisable that the case be presented to the last grand jury for consideration; the press so reported him. What do Colonel Cook and the prosecuting authorities mean to say; that one grand jury is more honest, more trustworthy than another; or is the prosecution in search of a grand jury to file their case? Even if this were the object he did not think they had succeeded. Brady for months has been subjected to a torrent of abuse on all sides. He has his rights as a citizen, and he should be permitted to meet at once these calumnies before the court. His right to justice should not be delayed a day. Let all testimony be brought before the grand jury at once, and if a true bill is found against Brady his counsel are ready for trial.

Mr. Cook during his reply said: "It has been suggested, if your honor will permit me to say it, several times in the progress of newspaper discussions that it might have been just as well for the two organs of General Brady to have been less sensitive, less anxious to present a newspaper vindication than they have been, and to calmly wait the regular administration of justice. They have not seen fit to do so. The president of the United States has assumed this position, and it may be regarded as authoritative, if that will be pleasing to my brothers, that the investigation of the supposed crime of officers against the general laws must be pursued carefully, cautiously and impartially; that no one must be presented to the grand jury for their consideration or investigation only after careful and thorough investigation tending to show when it is completed, that there has probably been crime committed, no rumor whether in the newspapers or elsewhere must be accepted that everything must be based upon what appears to be the facts, and that in this investigation so impartially conducted under the supervision of the president and the attorney general that no one ought to be pursued from personal motives. No one must be protected on the other hand because of the feeling of friendship, affection or favor; indeed the high and exalted position of the president and of the attorney general are this that the United States can not must not and will not present evidence before the grand jury, unless after the most cool and tranquil examination. It appears to be requisite to do so to maintain the purity, welfare and stability of the United States. If after such examination it becomes necessary to present the most exalted citizen of the United States, or the humblest and poorest, in the walks of life, they should be equally presented.

The charges of fraud reach all over the country; will reach down to Texas; will travel into New Mexico; will penetrate Oregon; will reach California, and it will become necessary to bring witnesses from all these varied localities, and in addition to record evidence. It requires weeks to do that; none of these witnesses can be brought except on regular anthoritative orders of the court. Some of them are reluctant, exceedingly reluctant if our opinion is correct, so as at the earliest period it would not be possible for us to proceed with the investigation in absence of testimony before the latter part of July.

THE FIERY FIEND.

Tombstone, Arizona, Nearly Destroyed. Whiskey the Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—A Tombstone dispatch says that a fire swept over a space of six blocks, destroying about one hundred and fifteen buildings, including a large part of the business portion of the town. The loss will probably aggregate a quarter of a million of dollars. About eight hundred people are homeless. The buildings were mostly of a cheap temporary character. The fire originated in a saloon from the opening of a barrel of whisky, the fumes of which communicated to the cigar lighter. Water was scarce, and there were no fire engines, and but little could be done to check the flames except to tear down the buildings. Few accidents occurred, and none were serious. Turnverein Hall and theater were thrown open for the accommodation of those burned out.

Vanderbilt's Speeders.

NEW YORK, June 23.—W. H. Vanderbilt yesterday drove his road team, Small Hopes and Lysander, to a top wagon, a mile, at the Gentleman's Driving Park, Fleetwood, in 2.24¾, of which the first half mile was trotted in 1.10¼. Mr. Vanderbilt confidently expects to beat his own record of 2.23, which he made some few years ago with Lady Mac and Small Hopes within the above team within the next month, as they are improving daily.

FIRE IN GUNNISON.

The Town Sustains a Loss of $12,600 Last Night.

GUNNISON, Colorado, June 23.—An extensive, and what threatened for a time to become a disastrous conflagration, occurred in this city last night. The fire originated in the restaurant known as the Delmonico of the Gunnison, and owned by Henry Rott, and spread rapidly to adjoining buildings. Fortunately the night was a still one, and by the willing efforts of the people the destruction was finally stopped. Had there been any wind stirring the whole town might have been destroyed. The losses were as follows:

Henry Rott, building and stock	$ 3,500
Other occupants of building	500
August Biebel, building and stock	3,500
Mr. Woodward, boots and shoes	5,000
Total	$12,600

There was no insurance whatever.

A NEW COMET.

What Attracted Especial Attention This Morning.

This morning at half-past 2 o'clock a most elegant and fashionable comet made its appearance in the northeastern segment of the sky, and those who were awake at the time were full of admiration at the splendid spectacle. In our telegraphic columns this morning we have the following dispatch:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 23.—Professor Swift received dispatches indicating that another great comet had been discovered by L. L. Edwards, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, and Edgar L. Tarkin, of Windsor, Illinois. It is in the constellation Ariga and very large.

The comet attracted especial attention last night, or rather this morning. The nucleus was large and of an especially brilliant silvery color. The tail of the comet extended to the northwest and was especially beautiful. All of our readers who desire to see this phenomenon will do well to rise at the early hour of two o'clock to-morrow morning and look steadfastly towards the northeast.

Important Mining Suit.

DENVER June 23.—A suit that is of very great importance to the mining interests of the state was argued yesterday before Supreme Judge Miller in the United States court. The suit was that of the Star Hope against the Smuggler, and the question involved has reference to the location of the discovery shaft in a mining claim. The Smuggler is a Leadville mine. The prospector sunk a shaft and drifted, striking a vein at a distance of several hundred feet from the discovery shaft. He therefore located his claim, taking the point where the vein was struck as the center instead of locating from the discovery shaft. The location placed the discovery shaft in a corner of the claim. Other parties located the Star Hope and surveyed in the Smuggler's ore. The question is now whether the Smuggler location was a legal one, the point raised being that the discovery shaft of the Smuggler is not in the center of the claim. The suit is held for decision.

Great Comet Discovered.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 23.—Prof. Swift received dispatches indicating that another great comet had been discovered by L. L. Edwards, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, and Edgar L. Tarkin, of Windsor, Illinois. It is in the constellation Ariga and very large.

Over the Grand.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., June 18, via Lake City, Col., June 23—The Ute commission outfit, accompanied by cavalry, have crossed the Grand river and gone towards the Uintah reservation in Utah.

Denver Dots.

DENVER, Col., June 23.—Ex-Senator Chaffee arrived here this morning.

The corner-stone of the new court house will be laid to-morrow.

UNFAIR DE CISION.

Irish Messages Refused by the Direct Cable.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Irish World tomorrow will announce that messages from Mr. Quinn, secretary of the land league, are no longer permitted to come over the cable, and in proof of which publishes the following:

DUBLIN, June 16.—My message for this week's Irish World is refused at the office of the direct United States cable company. The previous order to accept has been cancelled.

The editor says he will not be baffled in this way, and if the Direct Cable Company will not send the message he will see what can be done with the French Atlantic cable.

Crusade Against Gamblers.

MADRID, June 23.—The police, Tuesday night, seized a man in the act of placing a bomb of 30 centimetres in diameter, charged with powder and dynamite, in a public place. Within the last nine days about thirty explosions have alarmed the city at night. Several shells have also been found in churches and letter-boxes.

After six hours of obstinate silence a prisoner, who had been arrested on suspicion, admitted that he was the son of the manager of a gambling house, who, with others combined in the scheme of alarm to oblige the government to dismiss the governor of the city, and cease the prosecution of the gamblers. The authorities instantly arrested thirty owners, or managers, of gambling houses.

A Clever Rogue.

NEW YORK, June 23.—An Italian escaped from the custody of the deputy sheriff in New York while under charge of embezzlement, and who, in the false guise of a secret service officer of the treasury department, swindled so many persons in St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis and other places, has been arrested in San Francisco. Chief Brooks, of the secret service division, says all who suffered by Anchisis' acts should communicate the fact to Col. Henry Fintegassey, San Francisco.

Gazing at the Comet.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The comet reported discovered in two places in the eastern states last night was seen here early this morning by Prof. Hanks. Seen at Bodie, California, at 4:30 a. m., where the nucleus was well defined and brilliant. The tail was observed at Tombstone, Arizona, at 4 a. m. with the nucleus apparently half size. The tail was fan-shaped and very brilliant. All our dispatches state that the comet was northeast, northerly heading northeast and just above the horizon.

Boycotting the Brewers.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cooper's Union was crowded last night with workingmen sympathizing with the strike of the brewery men. Sixty trades unions were represented. Victor Doury, the chairman, stated that the employing brewers had made a pool amounting to eighty or ninety thousand dollars to influence the malt dealers in the west to boycott the brewers who send beer to New York. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting declaring that inasmuch as the boss brewers have proved regardless of all considerations and were unapproachable by every argument, that boycotting was a duty which every honorable citizen owes as the only means left to force them to respect the rights of the workingmen.

Navy Knots.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The navy department has decided to substitute shoulder straps for shoulder knots worn by all officers of the grade of ensign. This grade will also be allowed to wear chapeaux and epaulettes on dress occasions.

Griscom's Fast.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Griscom's weight today is 165½ pounds. He has lost since yesterday one pound; since the beginning, 31¾. He walked seven miles this morning.

Mixed Drinks.

PORTLAND, Me., June 23.—The convention of the Patriotic Sons of America adjourned to-day after mixing a bottle of water of the Pacific with a like quantity of Atlantic and distributing the waters in small phials among the delegates.

Self-Murder.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 23.—In a fit of delirium tremens, this morning, Matthew O'Donnell, laboring man, committed hari-kari with a razor, cutting open his abdomen. He only lived a short time.

Loss by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Inquiry among insurance companies and agencies show that the loss to them by the Tombstone fire will aggregate not far from $100,000, possibly rather over than under that figure.

An Explosion.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The explosion on the wrecking steamer D. & J. Baker investigation shows that it may be attributed to the engineer on watch at the time going to sleep. Three persons were killed by the explosion.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 23.

Silver bars, 1.11½.
Money, active at 3@5.
Governments steady.
Stocks closed firm.
The following are the quotations:

Western Union	136½	Quicksilver	18¾
Pacific	52¼	Mariposa (off'd)	1
Wells, Fargo & Co.	137	New York Central	146½
Erie	49	Panama	285
Union Pacific	130	Union Pacific b'nds	121½
Central Pacific	101	C. P. bonds. (off'd)	119
Sutro	1¾	D. & R. G.	

ARE WE INSINCERE?

Are the people of this city insincere in what they say? Do they believe and feel one way, and act and speak another? We believe they are not. It is not insincerity which our correspondent sees, and complains of. She is mistaken in this particular. There is no intention among our people to deceive. They have no reason to do so; and they are too independent to pretend to anything which they do not fully believe.

Our correspondent reads us a moral lecture. It is not usual for us to publish such opinions, and especially when we believe they are not warranted and valid ones. And yet in what is said, the correspondent brings into prominence one fact which we are aware exists, but which we do not believe will continue to remain with us. We are not insincere, but careless. We neglect opportunities, perhaps, are very apt to indulge our baser appetites and neglect to take the best advantage of what we have from simple thoughtlessness. We are enjoying a higher cultivation than almost any western city. We have the best dramatic and musical talent visit us which can be procured, we have reading clubs, French sociables and dinners where the most instructive topics come under consideration. Our taste is evident to outsiders for no visitors come to us who do not lavish compliments upon our houses, our lawns and our homes. There is none of that crudeness observable in many cities which are much older than our own.

But nevertheless we are careless. We will admit that. We do not live up to our pretensions in all cases, and simply because of this want of thought. We do not pretend to admire the beautiful in nature, to desire music, art and literature, but really do desire these blessings. If we do not patronize the best which comes to us, it is because we carelessly neglect to do so. As to preferring minstrels to quartettes, that must be in the imagination of our correspondent. We strongly advise the writer of the article to study us a little closer, to look deeper, and to seek after facts and not trust to hearsay. We believe that our city will become a literary centre, a hub of refinement to the state. We have everything in our favor. Eastern refinement is predominant in our midst. We have wealth, energy and our situation as a city is calculated to inspire the highest and most ennobling thoughts. And yet we recognize the fact that our acts are at times careless, our opinions given without thought, and our support of what is high and good is often lukewarm. But the mind is here, the intention is here, and we believe the determination is not far away. No, good correspondent, we will not admit you are in the right and that we are insincere.

At the anniversary of Bunker Hill this year the Prescott statue was unveiled, and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop delivered the address. A descriptive account says: "Near the close "of the oration, at the moment when the "orator spoke these words, 'He is here at last, "in his habit as he lived,' the statue was unveiled, amidst murmurs of applause. Several improved the opportunity to examine "and hold for a moment in their hands the "sword which Prescott had carried on the day "of the battle, and to which Mr. Winthrop at "one point in his oration alluded and held up "to the general gaze. Among those who took "the sword in hand were Governor Long and

London Truth has an interesting letter from Paris, concerning Dumas fils. It seems that the writer of "La Dame aux Camelias" is a very correct person in private life. His crop of wild oats sowed in youth was much smaller than that sowed by his father in old age. In fact the younger Dumas was quick of perception and gathered from the paternal mode of existence some important lessons as to what men should not do. Old Dumas was at first inclined to doubt the possession of any powers by his son. He laughed at "Sins of Youth," but after their tour together in Africa and Spain, and when the younger Dumas had written "Les Adventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet," the old gentleman began to admit "there was something in the boy." When the manuscript of "Dame aux Camelias" was shown him, the sire became immediately proud and fond of his son.

The younger Dumas has long since married and settled down to steady work. French literature he knows by heart, though with that of other languages his acquaintance is slight, and has likely never heard of Cowper, Shelly, Burns and Wordsworth. He is, however, a good father and husband, and an exemplary citizen; and every one knowing him must be convinced that his intentions in writing are of the most honorable kind. His wish is to enlighten his countrymen, and render them more generous and humane. He is not merely contented to amuse, but his books contain expressions of matured convictions, and he is apt to take the stand that there always will be immorality in life; and as this is the fact we should acknowledge it and study the phenomenon in the spirit of true philosophy. But, continues the writer of the article, it must be confessed that all thoroughly enjoy Dumas. Unlike Sand or Eliot, Tennyson or Victor Hugo, he is never tiresome. The most listless reader would not think of omitting one of his paragraphs.

OUR INSINCERITY.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

DEAR SIR:—I am comparatively a stranger in this city of Colorado Springs, and have not an intimate acquaintance with its people; I do not fully understand any peculiarities they may have, do not know their tastes and am perhaps impertinent in presuming to offer any criticisms. It will very likely be thought by you that a stranger should not offer opinions which perhaps are not sound, and which very likely have no good foundation. But nevertheless, there are some facts so evident that even an unaccustomed observer can not but realize and acknowledge their existence. And it is these certain peculiarities of your city and people that I wish, with your permission, to speak of.

But first,

LET ME ASSURE YOU

that if you have any faults which it is thought should be sensured and criticised, you still have qualities which are most praiseworthy, and your city enjoys a most enviable distinction abroad. And in using the word abroad, the full significance of the word is realized and emphasized. It is not only in the east, but in Europe as well that your reputation exists. In remote corners of Europe, as far away as Maine itself, Colorado Springs is spoken of with highest praise. Its beauty of situation, its cleanliness, its business energy and its various characteristics are acknowledged and praised. To those who have ever lived here, and who are in after years forced to be far away,

THE PLEASANTEST THOUGHTS

are those which recall the beauties of your city. No doubt the capital of the state will be Colorado Springs. Its central location, its quiet and its healthful position will prove strong arguments in its favor. I understand that a new hotel, built in the latest approved styles of architecture, will soon be erected, and this in itself will extend your reputation and will serve to induce many to make their homes here. Your future is bright, your past history brilliant, and yet there is something which you want and have not.

Shall I tell you what this is? It is a delicate matter to speak truths at times. A king commands a courtier to tell him exactly what the ideas of his subjects are but that bidden one is not anxious to speak too plainly. And it is so with myself. I am not prejudiced and have enjoyed hospitalities, and what I say I beg you will not imagine that I speak of any one class or of any particular family or person, but my remarks apply to the collective body composing your city. Shall I say, then, that the people of this city

ARE NOT SINCERE,

that their professions are hollow, and that they make failures in attempting to style themselves better than the majority of western people; and when they assume that they are more cultivated, refined and better patrons of music, art and literature than the inhabitants of other western cities, they then assume more than they are justified in doing, and it seems to me they do not prove themselves to be what they claim.

I beg of you not to throw down this note at its present point and declare that the words I write are foolish and insulting. I do not wish to be so considered, and do not believe I shall be thought so when my reasons for the assertions are given. In the first place I am inclined to believe that your people are insincere because they act so. Many of them are scholars, and linguists, and it is natural to infer that they are cultivated as well; and yet I have noticed that a minstrel troupe, a circus or a society play will entice them from their homes when the finest and

MOST DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINING

music will have no effect. I do not refer to any particuliar time, but have observed that the trivial things, the lighter literature, the wilder amusements prove most attractive. I have no doubt your people if spoken to as individuals would declare themselves patrons of all that was chaste, ennobling, instructive, but what proof is there in the city that this is an honest claim? Is there a good library in town, a gallery of art, or a school of music? I believe not. Nor is this all; such omissions as these could easily be pardoned for the city is young, but I cannot see any desire manifested that there should be these instructive and pleasant resorts. No one in conversation expresses a wish for them, and if at times a request is heard for music one is very apt to see that when an opportunity offers itself in which to hear the masters most ably interpreted the wisher is conspicuous by his absence.

I have already taken more of your attention and time than I originally intended. But I am such

AN ADMIRER

of your city that I can not quietly and silently watch this apathy spread itself around you all. I would see insincerity give place to sincerity, and if one does not love art I say let them acknowledge the fact. If music is a bore, say so; but if literary life and rare accomplishments are to be honored, and if refinement in thought, act and speech is preferred, then let some sign be given that such is the truth..

Hoping that I have not offended you, nor any of your friends, I am

nkling is posing as an opponent of mon-
es.

irie schooners continue to sail through
ity, bound to the mountains.

nitoba wheat lately sent to Liverpool is
unced the finest ever seen in that
et.

h, the Charleston, South Carolina, den-
as been found not guilty. Credit it so
to Cash.

is not improbable," says Cyrus W.
"that electricity will soon be used as
power in railroads."

erson Davis gives but bare mention to
ssociates in his reign as Alexander H.
ns, Robert Toombs and R. M. P.
r.

s W. Field is a most entertaining man
rview. He says the people of the
are not longer faced than Europeans;
t they are fond of gaiety.

Denver Republican announces a change
management. The retiring proprietors
en great care and attention to the
and have brought the paper to a high
l.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago,
elivered an address before the Lon-
orical society on Abraham Lincoln.
er-Ocean, in an editorial comment,
he effort.

ew York Herald is writing editorials
he necessity of a legislative inde-
e for Ireland. England will never
to this. Ireland is a dependence too
home to be allowed such freedom.

ct that seventy-five millions of dol-
old pass from Europe to America in
d that we mine and keep over twen-
llions a year will be apt to influence
ers of Europe in favor of bimetal-

ed of rain is seriously felt. The
unusually dusty and the grass is
brown and dry. No doubt some of
n states would gladly send some of
erfluous moisture here. What we
Vernor.

Walker is seriously embarrassed in
on the census report. The appro-
has given out, and it will be difficult
neral to find clerks willing to work
he risk of congress appropriating an
to pay them.

national regret that Sir Edward
is to be transferred from Washing-
London Times says that he has oc-
position for thirteen years with
dit to himself and to the entire satis-
both England and the United States.

rounc sneers in its usual flippan
r Denver correspondent. We are
o think that if the editor of the
new who the writer was he would
lined to sneer. Probably no writer
osted than is our correspondent.

on the probable condition of the
hio, Indiana, Kentucky and Michi-
been published by the Cincinnati
al. The wheat prospects are not
in many localities, but it is more
that a fair average crop will be
The small fruits are generally

dence grows stronger every day that
rulers will not oppose the land bill
nent. Parnell, too, is reported to
me an advocate of the measure, and
will in all probability be able to pre-
the house of lords within a few
h the endorsement of the lower
ached.

pe, according to the figures of Mr.
tkinson, there are 250,000,000 in-
to 1,546,802 square miles of terri-
the United States there are 50,000,-
le and 3,034,399 square miles of
Herein is the secret of all our
and prosperity. We have room
As long as this condition lasts
t of political blundering can ruin

unt interviews are furnishing topics
al comment. But it must be re-
that interviews are not entirely
y, and many of the sayings attrib-
rant are undoubtedly exaggerated.
ore regrets the untimely criticisms
eral than his friends, but for the
mediately come to the conclusion
hom so lately all honored is noth-
scapegoat, is wrong.

ston Commercial Bulletin does not
at Chinese labor excludes American,
certain facts taken from the report
gressional committee which met in
cisco in 1876. The Bulletin says:
s report and from data obtainable
6, it appears that so far as the state-
t the Chinese have displaced Ameri-
r is concerned it is capable of dem-
n that they have produced just the
effect, and that they have actually
wo doors for the employment of our
ole where it appears that they have
ne."

nver News, in discussing the mining
of Colorado, says: "Developed prop-
e being vigorously worked by men
not work for glory, and men too who
and the art of placing labor and cap-
re it will do the most good. Every
n points to an output this year that
ed the figures of 1880, which placed
at the head of the list of the great
producing states. When these fig-
presented to the world, as they will
e the autumn ends, capitalists will
ewed enthusiasm pour their wealth
r mountains. The output of 1881
onish even the most sanguine be-
n the future of our great state and

The heads of departments at Washington are so beset by office seekers that they find it necessary to consider some means of relief; and they have instituted an inquiry into the working of the civil service rules formerly in force with a view to their re-establishment. In commenting upon this fact the Evening Post says that the abuse inflicted upon departments by office seekers and congressmen endorsing applicants is disgraceful in its excess, and that cabinet officers have the most of their time occupied to the neglect of other business by considering the various applications. But if, the Post goes on to say, the members of the administration are in earnest, they will find efficient means near at hand. The Post offers the following advice: "First, as to places in the departments at "Washington, let it be generally understood "that no appointments to clerkships will be "made as a matter of favor and upon the mere "recommendation of a member of congress or "other political influence. Let them revive the "system of competitive examinations open to "everybody who can bring *prima facie* evi-"dence of a good character and a certain de-"gree of education. And when a member of "congress comes to ask for an appointment, "let a printed copy of the rules be presented "to him with the assurance that the individ-"ual recommended by him will be admitted to "the next competitive examination, and that "if he comes out among the first, he will be "appointed to fill a vacancy, and if not, not. "Let it be known further that no removals "will be made except for cause, and no pro-"motions except fo. merit. As soon as this "is well understood, the head of the depart-"ment will find the number of place-seekers "and their advocates wonderfully reduced, "and instead of having to devote to them, in-"stead of the public business, the larger part "of his time, he will be able to dispose of "them in half an hour a day or less. We "state this as a matter of experience."

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The "fact that Sessions was an experienced lobby-"ist at Albany before he became a member of "the assembly is accepted by many as conclu-"sive of the accusation of Bradley, but it will "bear another view. Sessions and Bradley "are from the same district, and knew each "other. Sessions says he knew nothing of "Bradley leading him to suspect that he could "be influenced in his action by a pecuniary "consideration. It is not likely, therefore, that "Sessions, believing Bradley to be a man of "integrity, as well as a devoted Conklingite, "would venture to approach him with a bold "proposition to buy his vote, and put up the "money before the fulfillment of the condi-"tions. Experienced lobbyists do not make "such blunders: novices might."

We publish elsewhere a selection from the recent speech of Mr. Evarts at the monetary conference at Paris. His entire speech was very long, was keen, and witty, and historical. He gave some account of the last conference, and took a cheerful view of the present one. In discussing the metaphysical branch of the subject before the conference, Mr. Evarts speaks of the "logical methods" of "curing the disorder in money." He says one is "to drive out" one metal as a "barbarism robber and a fraud." The other method is to make "two moneys" out of the metals and let them divide the world between them. We could have no better representative at the discussion than Mr. Evarts, and his argument will command general attention.

It would be well for the pugnacious tenderfoot to remember that the law of this state declares that no concealed weapons shall be carried. It would be well if this law were rigidly enforced. There are too many bullies, brags and tender youths who are not fit to be allowed even a walking stick. It is getting monotonous to have insults heaped upon respectable people by whipper snapper puppies who use bad language, and try to lend force to their remarks by reaching suggestively toward the hip pocket. It will not be amiss for these cowardly talkers to remember that threatening life is a state prison offense. A few arrests and more whippings would have a salutary effect upon these tender fools.

Correspondents sometimes call our attention to the fact that the GAZETTE is published on Sunday. They object to having the markets and news inflicted on them on their day of rest.

Is this a just view of the case? If Sunday is a day of rest, newspaper men should have recreation then. By publishing on Sunday instead of Monday, there is no work after Saturday night, and this ought to satisfy those who are inclined to complain that we do not honor that day.

THE CAPITAL.

The Denver Tribune had an editorial in yesterday's edition favoring Denver as the city which should be the state capital. The argument adopted by the writer is that Denver is the chief commercial city in Colorado and so should become the seat of the government. This is apparently the only reason that the Tribune can suggest why Denver should be preferred to other cities, and it is an argument which does not seem to be sound nor reasonable, and which is opposed to the arguments adopted by other states.

Commercial cities are not generally the capitals of the states in which they are located. The majority of state capitals are small cities without any particular importance. Even the state of New York has its capital at Albany, and Washington is certainly not of as much importance as the city of New York, and yet it is the seat of the government for the country. The capital of Ohio is Columbus and not Cincinnati, while Chicago, though the acknowledged city of the greatest importance is forced to see Springfield the state capital. In fact the Tribune cannot have the examples of other states to enforce his argument with, and there seems no reason why Denver should be an exception to the rule, and simply on account of its size claim the right to become the capital.

But if no valid reasons are shown why Denver should enjoy the distinction there are the proper place for a legislature to meet. It is presumed that legislators are sent to the assembly or the general court to attend to the business of the state or their constituents. This duty can be better performed, and more quickly in a city where there is not so much to distract as in a large commercial centre. All men are not gifted with the power to withstand temptation and the freer they are from outside influences the better for the business they have on hand. We have great confidence in our legislators, but for the regard we bear them, we would save them from temptations. Again, it is always thought best that the seat of government of a state or country should be in a city as near the centre of population as possible. There are arguments already offered to change the national capital to some city nearer the centre of the country. And there are reasons why this argument is worthy of consideration. The expenses of members of government to and from their homes become of considerable importance when one representative must be obliged to travel from San Francisco to Washington, while another has simply to go from Philadelphia. Could it have been seen when Washington was selected as the national capital that our territory would become so expanded, there is little doubt but that some more central location would have been chosen. In the case of this state, the actual and even the possible limits are known, and Denver is not the centre of our possessions. This fact is not of such importance at present as it will be in the near future when the south is more thickly populated than to-day.

Denver does not need to be the capital. It is enough for her to enjoy the distinction of being the chief commercial city. All her attention should be given to keeping up her present reputation. It will not increase her population to have the legislature meet there, for a legislative body is composed of only transients. They come but they soon go, and add but little to the wealth of any city. We gladly acknowledge that Denver is enterprising, of great importance, but until better reasons are shown we are unwilling to believe that the capital should be located there.

CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION.

A member of the German reichstag lately requested his government to use its influence to persuade those about to emigrate to the United States to settle in the Danubian regions. This fact is significant as showing that there are some who believe that emigration can be influenced and its course directed by the government, or by societies whose object is to populate some particular country or section. Emigration societies are numerous, and undoubtedly the agents of those of different nations scattered over Europe do much to influence the immigrant. A government also which offers unusual advantages will be very apt to induce immigrants to seek its protection, but neither government nor societies are the real directors and investigators.

If the history of the causes which have led Germans and others to seek new homes in our country is examined, it will be found that our prosperity has done much to induce immigration. The more prosperous we are, the greater the number of immigrants, while in years of business uncertainty the number coming to this country sensibly decreases. An immigrant is much more inclined to go where there is stability in government, prosperity among the people and general peace and quiet. We have already induced many to settle in our country, and these are important agents to immigration. The money sent from the United States to pay the passage of friends who desire to come out from Europe amounts to a large sum every year. Letters, too, are sent which describe the success of the writers in their new homes, and these are powerful inducements to friends desiring to seek their fortune abroad. Their friends who have tried us and prospered are the real agents of immigration. Their opinions have more weight than any measures which government can adopt.

VACATION.

The season is nearly at hand, and, indeed, for many, is already here, when the cares of business are forgotten in the joys of vacation ease, and when it becomes not so much a question if stocks will go up and mining interests boom and choice invoices pay as whether the coming day will be pleasant and the nimble trout be hooked or the jack rabbit slain.

Vacations will be passed in many ways and various tastes will seek as many diverse attractions. Europe will entice a large proportion of our pleasure seekers, while others scattering over our broad territory will enjoy the sea, the mountains, the lakes and the rivers as individual tastes dictate or pocket-book compels. Every resort has its peculiar attractions. Europe, with its old cities and rich collections of past ages, mountains with their grand views and bracing air, the sea with its bathing, yachting and fishing, charm the vacationists who follow their tastes and seek one or the other. It is well for the general happiness of these summer rovers that there are so many attractions to select from. No one can complain that there is not variety enough. No taste exists which cannot be catered to, and he who allows the summer to pass away while he sits disconsolately trying to determine where to go and what to see, must needs blame only himself and lay all the misery at the feet of his fickle mind which could not direct him.

Vacation is a blessing. It is an oasis of pleasure in the desert of drudgery. No people in the world take so little recreation as we. In Spain and Italy, and even in our neighbor Mexico, the fete days are numerous and vacations are irregular and frequent. Even England and Russia have their days of recreation when some grand review or royal procession, or national fair, calls men away from business cares to enjoy a day among the open fields. We on the contrary, attend steadily to business. Our holidays are easily counted and never can be called numerous. We are becoming the most industrious nation in the world, and were it not that summer mode of life, we would very likely become a dull prosaic people. But a vacation stirs up all dormant energies. It puts new life into the tight fisted merchant, makes the uncompanionable the best of jolly good fellows, increases the appreciation for the beautiful in nature, restores digestion and to whole souled men gives new lease of life. Work is less a hardship after a week among the mountains, and as for dispositions, he must indeed be sour minded who cannot return to his desk a cheerful man after a season in open air leisure.

Nor is vacation a loss of time. No business suffers from a week's neglect. If it is an honest vocation, its momentum will not be stopped because its motive power rests. And when the controller of its forces returns, he will bring back strength and energy enough to give his pet schemes a new lease of life. His own power too is given new strength: for the mind is rested, the worn out vitality renewed, and the problems before so difficult of solution seem simple and are easily solved.

But vacations are welcome for more than these reasons. There are periods when one is instructed. We are not created simply to work and accumulate. The wonders of nature, its beauties and its mysteries are for us to enjoy and understand. The greatest students of vegetable and animal life will every day find something new in the trees, the flowers, the fish, and in the creeping, flying, burrowing inhabitants of the world. Those who imagine life was only given us to work in, who cannot tell a bat from a bird, who never have tasted any of the joys nature provides, cannot become our leaders. For they cannot instruct nor interest. The ablest minds are those of the men and women who have looked about them. A business man becomes an abler financier, a literary life is all the better from contact with out-of-doors. The busy American life will be brighter, keener and more prolonged in usefulness if vacation opportunities are taken advantage of, and if a week only is devoted to seeing what lies outside the office door.

LOSS AND GAIN.

Under the above heading the Boston Advertiser discusses the question of the profit or loss accruing to this country from the revolution which made us a free people. When England lost control of the American colonies she received a heavy misfortune. Her mercantile losses were severe and the struggle largely increased her national debt, while it may be said that even now she suffers from our victory. The success we had induced Ireland to indulge in a general outbreak in 1798, and even now influences her to seek an independence which seriously troubles England to suppress.

While England received the most severe lessons, and was perhaps taught that colonists could not be treated with contempt, our country was benefited by the revolution in many ways. "The gain has been cumulative," says the article, "both in what it accomplished and what it escaped. English trade laws were abolished and our great manufacturing cities sprang into existence. We escaped the national debt of the mother country and our farmers are free to export grain unrestricted by any acts of parliament. We, moreover, escaped complication in European affairs and avoided the schemes of the Napoleonic era.

Our liberty brought peace and apportunity to engage in prosperous industries. "We "gained, also," says the article, "a great and "valuable body of immigrants from nearly "every European kingdom. No man who has "studied the motives of the yearly exodus "from the old world to the new, doubts that "one of its most powerful incentives is a "wish to live under free institutions. The "emigrant's estimate of the value and nature "of these may be right or wrong. He has "acted upon it and is here. The idea of "American freedom may be a phantom in the "eyes of some, but it has helped plough the "prairies of the west into magnificent wheat "fields, built great cities in the wilds, and "given us a civilization which, if not im-"maculate, is certainly extensive and full of "promise."

Since the revolution no country has had better opportunity to experiment in self-government, and the success of the experiment is not only not discouraging, but most satisfactory. Our purity in public affairs will compare favorably with that of any country, and while the whole account is not yet audited, it need not be a source of anxiety to the American people to see both sides made public. It is true we have many failings, and our public men are not entirely free from trickery and greed. But the recovery of a democracy is swift. American liberty, says the writer in closing, is in the people's hands, and is bound to be protected, and the memory of our patriotic forefathers deserves honor and respect.

Good Taste.

From the Leadville Democrat.

THE GAZETTE published a modest three-column report of the execution of Canty. It was like all else THE GAZETTE does, excellent and in perfect taste.

High Art.

Denver News.

The Denver dailies will make no charge for the various chromos presented to their readers last week. However, it might as well be stated right here that any action brought by subscribers against the publishers for counterfeiting cannot be made to stick. Directions for preserving wood cuts until July 29—bathe them in concentrated lye and stand on the edge in a dry place.

Christian Resignation.

From the Denver Inter-Ocean.

Another member of the Platt family is taken with the resignation fever. Wm. H. Platt, brother of the ex-senator, not being able to boss the church and the choir of which he was a prominent member in a huff, resigns his place as trustee and tenor. Judging from the criticism of the people of Metuchen, New Jersey, where he resides, he is unlikely to be reinstated. A brother Presbyterian says: "It seems that the entire Platt family possess the Christian virtue, resignation, in an eminent degree." It is likewise apparent that the people of New York and New Jersey accept with Christian resignation the voluntary

[Communicated.]

The General Assembly.

The time is near at hand when each religious denomination must needs give expression to its sentiments on the temperance question, whether it be moderation or total abstinence.

The Methodist denomination long since took the sure ground of total abstinence and all Methodists violating the discipline of the church do it on their own individual responsibility.

Twenty-five years in the Presbyterian church has shown me there is great difference of sentiment on the question of total abstinence both in doctrine and practice in that denomination, but the most earnest hearted and self-sacrificing christians of any denomination, should be considered its representatives rather than the careless, indifferent and dogmatic.

The general assembly during its last session acted on the temperance question in the following practical manner:

With enthusiasm the assembly adopted the report of a committee which was appointed a year ago to "consider the expediency of establishing a permanent committee of the general assembly on temperance." The grand report to-day presented and advocated by the Rev. J. W. Mears concluded thus: "In the judgment of your committee, it would not be a diversion from the peculiar work of the church to organize thus a simple permanent committee for the purpose of promoting the temperance reform. Other evangelical churches will probably organize in a similar manner, and a great evangelical temperance union might result, which could scarcely fail to exert a decisive influence on the question in its present critical condition. They would therefore recommend that this assembly appoint a permanent committee on temperance, which shall consist of fifteen members, eight ministers and seven laymen, a majority of whom shall reside in or near—— [Syracuse, the assembly afterward to determine the place] who shall hold their first meeting in that city on the second Tuesday of June next, and then and there divide by lot into three separate sections of five each, to hold office for one, two and three years, their successors to be appointed each year for a term of three years by the general assembly—the said committee to adopt their own by-laws, subject to the approval of the general assembly. The duties of the permanent committee shall be to seek to quicken and to unite our synods and churches in suitable measures for promoting the temperance reform; to mature and report action on the subject to the general assembly; to gather and report such statistics as may be of value and interest to the church; to call attention to the deliverances of the assembly on temperance, and recommend to the board of publication the issue of suitable works on the subject; to codify the previous acts of the assembly on temperance for publication by the board, and to initiate measures for promoting similar acknowledgments by other branches of the evangelical church."

Mr. Mears urged that the Presbyterian church should express its views, because Dr. Crosby's "Calm (!) Address" might otherwise be mistaken by the public to voice its opinions.

Now, shall not all the denominations appoint such committees of fifteen? Then, shall not these select a union central committee of fifteen? Thus, may not the efforts of the whole American church be united, and all aimed in one successful endeavor? Under the guidance of the Lord Jesus and with His might, to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in our glorious country? An impression prevails here that the near future has in God's thought for us glorious developments in this matter.

A communication from the Woman's Christian Temperance union requesting a quarterly temperance lesson in the Sunday schools was referred to the committee on publication.

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Larger Returns Than Ever Before Made.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Public to-morrow shows the following percentage in exchanges for the week ending June 11 at San Francisco, and the 18th at the other cities, compared with the transactions of the corresponding week last year, every city reporting an increase:

New York	65 4-10
Boston	65 5-10
Philadelphia	60 9-10
Chicago	26 6-10
Cincinnati	44 4-10
St. Louis	81 4-10
Baltimore	17 7-10
San Francisco	28 7-10
New Orleans	29 4-10
Pittsburg	39 1-10
Louisville	24 9-10
Milwaukee	10 4-10
Providence	45 9-10
Kansas City	39 6-10
Indianapolis	12 4-10
Cleveland	24 1-10
Hartford	27 2-10
New Haven	14 6-10
Lowell	38 4-10
Syracuse	32 4-10

Total exchanges $1,314,148,420, or 50.5-10 per cent increase. The Public adds that outside of New York the exchanges for the three weeks ending June 18, are the largest on record for three consecutive weeks and exceed the hitherto unequalled returns for three weeks of May by nearly thirty million dollars. At every city too the increase is over ten per cent; at six cities is over twenty per cent; at nine thirty per cent and at five over forty per cent, while two of the largest cities outside of New York report gains of 56-5 per cent at Boston and 60.9 per cent at Philadelphia. The increase of the aggregate outside of New York is extraordinarily large, amounting to 45.5 per cent, and only a very small part of this advance can be attributed to the advance in prices. The fact is undeniable that the volume of business represented by payments actually made through banks is larger than it ever was before.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Cow-Boys Kill the Hazlett Brothers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A dispatch from Tombstone, Oregon, says the particulars of the killing of the Hazlett brothers, who killed Leonard and Harry Heod, the stage robbers, last week, and a German at Eureka, New Mexico, by cow-boys last week, are as follows: They were surprised by a party of twenty cow-boys while playing cards in a saloon at Eureka, and had no chance to defend themselves. Bill Hazlett was shot six times through the body and Ike twice through the stomach, and the German six times through the body. As soon as the firing ceased the party mounted and rode away. There is no trace as to who they were.

Amusement Notes.

DENVER, June 22.—The Horticultural fair continues to be a big success.

The Big Four minstrels closed their engagements at Armory hall to-night.

Keene is playing to good houses.

Kate Claxton opens at Armory hall to-mor-

Boulder's Railroad.

DENVER, June 22.—The citizens of Boulder in public meeting last night resolved to present the Denver, Western and Pacific railway company with the right of way, one hundred feet wide, from their railway at Buffalo Hill to their railway at St. Vrain cañon via Marshall mine, Boulder and Left Hand cañons and further, to donate to them 16 acres of land in a prominent section of the town for depot purposes. The donation was accepted by the officers of the company and a force was to-day sent over to survey the route, and the road will be pushed to an early completion.

AN ARKANSAS INCIDENT.

Several People Murdered and the Suspected Murderers Subjected to Fatal Torture.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 22.—An old farmer, Thomas Stokes, living near the Missouri river, was robbed of several hundred dollars lately by masked robbers. The excited neighbors took out into the woods A. B. Stanley, James Tibbitts and John and James McCallahan, who live near Stokes, and hung and tortured them to make them confess and restore the money. It is believed that two of them were tortured to death, as they have not been seen since. All the accused protested their innocence. The McCallahans are in jail and warrants are out for the rest.

RAILROAD TALK.

Information by Telegraph Which May Require a Grain of Salt.

DENVER, June 22.—The Denver & Rio Grande railway company to-day awarded contracts for grading its line from Red Cliff down the Eagle and Grand rivers, and has ordered its forces on the South Platte to be increased and construction is to be pressed between Acequia, eighteen miles south of Denver, to Fairplay in the south Park and to the Southern Arkansas in the Arkansas valley, and to Leadville. It is thought that the latter action is prompted partly by the alleged breaking of the tripartite agreement by the Union Pacific company in the matter of pushing the construction of the Denver and South Park railroad into the Rio Grande territory. It is also stated that the Union Pacific is grading in the Valley of the Blue, along the located line of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Some Canadian Criticisms on the Celestials.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Tribune's Toronto Globe's special says: Victoria, B. C., referring to the Chinese says the Chinese quarter of the city is one that all eastern travelers should visit. They have complete possession, having driven the Europeans to other parts. It is a most desolate, filthy locality. For any white person to live amongst them would be impossible. They number about 4,500 out of a population of 20,000. They are said to be industrious, but thoroughly dishonest, making excellent servants and factory hands if properly watched. They are crafty and determined to accumulate wealth. A few of them are married, and the female portion are the vilest of all the vile and abandoned creatures to be found in the city. They live by dozens where a white person would scarcely find elbow room. Their subsistence is of the meanest kind, fully half less than that on which a white man can live, being but slaves to them who import them from China. As a general rule they get but a small percentage of their earnings and when they die the flesh is taken off their bones and the bones are sent back to China for interment. White labor can't compete with them, yet without their aid many of the railroads and public works on this coast would not have been built. As domestics they have supplanted female labor entirely. They are employed in hotels as waiters, in private houses as servants, on the streets as laborers. They also supply people with vegetables. They do all laundry work. Dennis Kearney and such sand-lot politicians are as powerless against Chinese encroachment as would be their efforts to turn back the cataract of Niagara. They are supplanting the Indian as well as the European, and it is predicted that unless legislated against they will run over the whole coast.

THAT TICHBORNE FRAUD.

Sutherland says he Never Saw Him and Don't Want To.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Express says the Duke of Sutherland, who arrived last night, denies the statement telegraphed over the country about his having seen the man in California who claims to be the real Roger Tichborne. It is no such thing, Dr. Russell said, and what's more believe from what I have heard that the man is a humbug. There is a man in California by the name of General Barnes, while we were there we met him on the train. He told us about the claimant, but there is nothing in it. The story is utterly false.

"No," said the Duke, "we never saw the man and he may be what he claimed for all we know, but we don't know anything about it."

Weather Prognostications.

OTTAWA, June 22. An astronomer writing to a city paper, says "as the moon will be at her inferior conjunction on the 5th, and as the planets will be but a few degrees out of conjunction, I would advise seamen to get their vessels into a safe harbor till that date be passed. Terrific gales, accompanied by hail will blow southeast on all the Atlantic coasts. Brilliant showers of meteors will occur especially within the tropics. Tides will be unusually high in the West Indies and hurricanes will prevail on the east side of the Rocky mountains. The month of July will be exceptionally hot owing to the heated atmosphere returning from equatorial regions.

Condition of the Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The markets show but little variation. Wheat opened active on a boom from Chicago, and closed excited at 1a2c. higher. Shippers took but little. Pork was unchanged. Lard 5c. higher. Rio coffee quiet and firm. Sugar in better demand. Hides quiet and sales 3,000: California 24a 60 days. Wool continues to improve. The stock of new California is centered in the hand of one concern, but taken fairly at very satisfactory prices; sales of 55,000 pounds.

Catching a Professional Catcher.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Chas. E. Archisl, allas Chas. Augustus Colter, formerly chief operative of the United States secret service was arrested in this city to-day on a charge of altering the name and number of a

Dion Boucicault's brother died in London yesterday.

Conkling is disinclined to speak about affairs at Albany.

Grant at last refuses to converse on politics. He wants to rest.

It seems that June must go out without giving us a much-needed rain.

One of the notorious Glasgow bank directors died yesterday in Edinburg.

All cities do not enjoy our warm weather. In Quebec the frost has done much damage.

Judge Belford is willing to go to congress again or be a candidate for governor. Northern statesmen are modest, unselfish and retiring.

There is now a little lull in the discussion of the capital question. This much has been decided, however, that the south will stand together.

Ex-Governor Thomas S. Young has gone to California to engage in mining, and yet the governor is said to be of more than ordinary intelligence.

Denver is still troubled about the southern convention on the capital question. We can please Denver exceedingly by not holding the convention.

Blaine is going to drive a four-in-hand excursion wagon filled with his own family all over Maine. This will not be the first time he as held fours.

Some idea may be had of the increased volume of our agricultural business when the fact is considered that one firm alone will manufacture thirty thousand reapers.

The Leadville Herald asks who is the next candidate for the editorial management of the Tribune. A more pertinent question would be: Who will be the next owner?

A slight shock of earthquake frightened the people of Ottawa yesterday, many of whom thought that the world was coming to an end. The people of Ottawa are evidently very self conscious.

Norfolk, Virginia, is alleged to be the most unhealthy town in the United States. This is merely relative, however: Del Norte, Col., has acquired the reputation of being the most unhealthy city in the country for coach robbers.

Jim Moon, the dead Denver gambler, is said to have had good traits of character; the same is alleged of the executed Canty. Admit all this. Judas Iscariot, the synonym for all baseness, had at least one good quality greater than any of Moon's or Canty's. He went out and hanged himself.

Commend us to the Leadville Democrat for getting things wrong. On Sunday this journal editorially says: "The Rio Grande had the ducal party, but the South Park got away with the Austrians." The Austrian party spent several days at Manitou, shot three badgers on Pike's Peak and did not walk to Denver.

We take exception to the rather severe comments on Mr. Wilson in our Denver letter. The controversy was not of his seeking, and he refuses to descend to the personalities which have characterized the criticism of his opponents. The Tribune lugged him into its controversy with Dill, and thus temporarily turned Dill's batteries on an innocent party.

Legitimate trade is increasing. The general prosperity of the country is better than for some time. While there is no boom, which all are inclined to believe is not what is wanted, there is yet a strong under current and firm feeling of confidence. Manufacturers are beginning to receive profit, and staple articles are bought in large quantities. Our dispatches this morning are extremely gratifying.

Dr. W. H. Russell, the war correspondent, has written a vigorous reply to Mr. Kinglake's severe strictures on the Crimean policy of the London Times and his furious attacks on its correspondent. He winds up by informing Mr. Kinglake that he has "affronted the consciences of the living and trampled on the graves of the dead that he may rear an altar to his idol (Lord Raglan) on the ruins of innumberable reputations."

We publish this morning the first of a series of letters from Denver, which will give some very interesting inside information on politics, politicians, or any subject agitating the public mind at the transitory capital. The signature will indicate their character. It is unnecessary to say that such letters will by no means express the opinions of this paper, as the writer is in no wise restricted in his comments. To restrict him would defeat the design of the letters.

The Philadelphia Record says: "Jefferson "Davis might as well have died—practically "did cease to exist—in 1865. He has learned "nothing since, and done nothing except to "record the opinions and prejudices which "were his previous to the day when he wore "his wife's waterproof. He is a relic of a "past age, having no more sympathy with the "present than a fossil found embedded in the "rocks of a past geologic age. Philosophically "he recognizes many things, but practically "he has seen nothing since the southern con-"federacy collapsed."

A meeting of about 100 persons claiming to be heirs of the Anneka Jane-Webber estate in Holland was held in Detroit, Mich., on Thursday last. A great deal of ragged eloquence was expended, and J. H. Fonda, of Detroit, was selected to visit New York in July as representative of the claimants. A temporary gloom was cast over the meeting by the statement of one of the gentlemen present that he had written to the Hon. James G. Birney, United States minister at The Hague, soliciting information, and that Mr. Birney had responded promptly that the whole litigation was a wild goose chase.

There are certain journals which indulge in much merriment over the threats of retaliation made in England against the high customs duties of the new French tariff. These journals suppose, or pretend to believe, that England proposes to give up free trade and adopt a protective system. It is fortunate for us that such is not likely to be the case. Such a position would be a serious blow to our export trade. We sell to British countries, says a contemporary, "nearly 75 per cent. more than we sell to all other countries together, while we buy from other countries 38 per cent. more than we buy from British countries." We cannot afford to have England adopt a restrictive commercial policy. Our interests all lie in an opposite direction. France makes a mistake in adopting a policy which will so materially interfere with her trade with England. And for journals of this country to try to influence the people that it is best for England to retaliate upon France by adopting restrictive measures is pure folly. France will be forced to reconsider the measures she has adopted. Declaring high duties upon English textiles will simply work to the disadvantage of the originator of the measures. England we hope will not seek to retaliate by adopting such measures as would make our trade suffer. We do not believe she will.

The republican papers in this state have been unusually full of personalities for the past few days. The criticism of the acts or sayings of public men are perfectly legitimate, but the recent discussions have gone far beyond this. They have been little short of blackguardism. The discussion was started by a very unjustifiable attack on the character of some of our most respected public men in an article in the Herald entitled and described under the heading of "President Lying." This invited and called forth some bitter reflections on the editor of the Herald which he evidently has not enjoyed. It has finally induced him to eschew personalities and thus may be said to have produced some good.

Secretary Blaine has been so beset by office-seekers that he has taken his work home, and in his own house has refused seeing his tormenters. The act gave rise to the story that he was suffering from the effects of Bright's disease. The Providence Star says: "The brilliant secretary of state is not to be "gotten rid of as easily as that. He will be a "power in Garfield's administration for three "years and eight months to come, and will "then be good for many more years of active, "valuable service in the republican party—if "he is not worn out by the importunities of "the office-seekers."

The story of a youth named Joseph Hennessey is another illustration of the pernicious influence exerted by dime novels. It seems that he was naturally of a weak constitution, and was gifted with a brain of no particular power: in fact, he was weak-minded from his birth. Lately he died from injuries inflicted by himself; the act was caused by an imagination distorted by dime novel reading. The heroes of the yellow-covered books enticed the young reader; the reading of their daring deeds and their crimes so worked upon the mind of this child that his mental powers forsook him, and his death was the result.

Prince Alexander don't want free elections in Bulgaria. This is not unnatural conduct upon the part of a prince.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Public sentiment has been roused of late against the reckless and felonious use of fire-arms which has become so common in Colorado. The man who carries a pistol is pretty sure, sooner or later, to find an excuse to use it. It may happen that in a moment of anger a homicide may be committed, or it may happen that in a drunken frenzy the pistol may be turned against the person of a cherished friend. It is folly for men to carry concealed weapons in any of the principal towns of Colorado; indeed, it is more than folly, it is criminal. The very fact that one carries a deadly weapon may prompt him to exercise its power. We doubt whether it is necessary to carry a revolver in the wildest mining camp in Colorado. A man who minds his own business, keeps sober and deals justly is seldom made the victim of assault. If he is "held up" some dark night his pistol is of no use for the footpads are sure to have "the drop" on him before ordering up his hands up. On the whole it seems to us a stupid and dangerous practice for men to carry concealed weapons. Almost all of the recent murders committed in Colorado have resulted from this pernicious habit. The Leadville Chronicle, in discussing the cases of Rosencrantz and Gilbert, the two Leadville murderers, who have been reprieved says: "An effectual method of preventing murderous assaults, would be to put a stop to the carrying "of concealed weapons. The Colorado statute of this year provides a sufficient remedy. "Under it, any man carrying concealed weapons can be sent to the penitentiary at Cañon. "Why is the act not enforced? There can "be no justification—there is no sense in carrying a revolver up and down Harrison avenue. It wears out a man's breeches, and, if "he behave himself, he may carry it for a "century without ever meeting a temptation "to use it. Yet about half the people one "meets on the avenue carry their 'gun.' If you "ask them why, they reply that they may meet "troublesome fellows, and they wish to be "prepared. Prepared for what? Is there any "decent man living who would not rather "bear an insult—even a blow, than take a human life? If the fashion of carrying revolvers were abolished by the stern law of 1881, "and still better by the force of public opinion, when men quarreled they would fight "it out with their fists. Black eyes and "bloody noses send nobody to the penitentiary, and plunge no families into a life-"time's sorrow. And on the whole, we don't "know whether it is not just as soothing to a "wounded spirit to give an enemy a sound "thrashing as to shoot him through the stomach."

WOMEN AS VOTERS.

A distinguished writer has said that great political changes were not made because of their essential justice, but in deference to a great demand, or a great necessity. Among other cases he mentioned slavery and the corn laws. Slavery was forever crushed in this country because of a general and a great demand. The corn laws were enacted because a great necessity demanded that they should be. With the question of woman suffrage there is no necessity and no imperative demand that women should vote, but nevertheless there are many who believe she should be allowed the privilege if she desires it. But that a majority of women are in favor of a law which shall give them this right we do not believe.

Before considering the matter fully it may be stated that women are half to blame themselves that they have not already the privilege of voting. If they really desire such a law they have not made urgent appeals enough, or if urgent, then certainly not unanimous enough. There has been a lukewarmness in their petitions which has led many to believe that the majority of women are not in favor of having a law passed which should give them the same privileges enjoyed by men. Many who are influential in public life believe that women as a rule look with disfavor on the thought that they are to go to the voting precincts with men, and be jostled and pushed simply that they may cast a vote. Yet others are in favor of a law which shall allow them to enjoy their freedom and have a certain influence.

We have never championed the right of women. It does not seem that it is best for the community at large that they should vote. They have a peculiar mission of their own, and that is a home one. The influence of women is best exerted from their homes. Many a man of high position has been guided by the wife at home. Some of the noblest women of history have exerted an influence from behind the throne. It was not necessary for them to become public advisers. It is a fact no one will dispute that publicity cheapens reputations, and women at the polls, at the caucus, in the crowd, drags her from the proud position where she has been placed by respect and admiration. The whole question of woman's proper sphere is discussed again and again, but we believe the best and strongest opinion is that the sphere of woman's usefulness is peculiar to herself. She alone can fill it: it alone can be filled by her.

In general we do not believe that women desire to vote. The best wives, the truest mothers are satisfied to leave to men the battles of politics. We have never seen a unanimous desire expressed by the women of the country to change their position. It is not generally considered that voting is a duty. Should they decide in sufficient numbers that they wish to vote, then our opinion might be changed. But until that time, it does not seem that the question need be agitated.

LETTER FROM DENVER.

What the Politicians are about. Comments on the Dill-Wilson Affair. Senatorial Chances. Tribune Ownership Fight. Spicy Personals, Etc.

DENVER, June 17.—Colorado politics at this time have at least the advantage of interest, if a squabble is ever interesting. The various republican factions are thoroughly embittered, and are quarreling like fishwives. Accusations and epithets hustle through the air with a vicious sound, and no one seems to care much where they strike, or what the effect will be. The last trouble, which has turned altogether on whether Dill offered to sell out to Joe Wilson for $800, or whether Wilson offered Dill $800 to sell out, was sprung by the pragmatical hypocrisy of the Leadville Herald in meddling with the Tribune's affairs. It offered an opening for a row which the Tribune early took advantage of, and the consequence has been a series of variations of the ancient abuse which is so common and so well-worn in such disputes.

The Dill letter, however, is generally conceded to have been much stronger than Wilson's. Wilson appears to have been afraid of the subject, and while he told a straight enough story, he told it in a very gingerly way. The strong point against Dill is his own confession that there was a bargain on foot. This is generally regarded as confirmatory of the general story which is told.

The funniest incident of the row has been the publication of the language which Wilson used about Clarke. *Apropos* of this, it is said on good authority, that the Republican made no allusion to the fight because Clarke would not allow it.

CHAFFEE.

Chaffee's denial of the interview which George Alfred Townsend alleged he had with him caused little comment. It is known certainly that Chaffee will return and take a hand in politics in this state this fall, but the fact creates no alarm. Chaffee is a man of force, but he is a very dead duck in Colorado. Arapahoe county will be the only section of the state in which he will have any strength, and he will have to buy this. It is generally believed that he will assist the Cook-Smith crowd in their effort to make Smith sheriff, but there is room for doubt here. What is known as the bummer ring is now in favor of Pitkin. He has done his best to make it respectable by throwing out sop in the shape of appointments to militia positions and giving it commissions to hunt up mythical Indian outrages. Pitkin has lost a great deal by reason of his connection with this element. If anybody can take it away from him Chaffee can, but it may be that he will not want to. His chief grievance is against Hill. He does not want Teller's scalp, but he would like the junior senator's. Therefore it will be to his interest to assist a southern candidate in the hope of making combinations which will not injure Teller seriously and yet bind the south to him in the next race. It is generally conceded that the re-election of Teller will hurt Hill, since it will give the north a great deal more than the south considers her entitled to. If Chaffee can coquette with the south and still not hurt Teller, he will regard himself as paving the way for revenge.

It is scarcely probable, though, that he has any real hopes for himself. There are too many men in the state who had mining sales spoiled by the Little Pittsburg break.

THE TRIBUNE COMPLICATION.

The fight for the Tribune has grown very bitter. Attempts have been made to reach a compromise, but I hear that so far they have failed. The Tribune folks still hold the fort, and are defiant and indifferent. Rothacker has inaugurated a system of warfare which is particularly galling, and which has at least the merit of cool sagacity. When the sale of the Robinson stock to Fisher was first announced it caused a great deal of newspaper comment. The burden of it was that the paper would at once become an Evans railroad organ, and would work to get either Evans or Elbert into the United States senate. The prompt reply to this was a series of assaults upon the Evans roads and the Jay Gould roads, and sneering allusions to the supposed senatorial candidates. This has been going on for two or three weeks now, and each day it increases in bitterness. In some cases the assaults have been of the most exasperating and taunting kind, and there has been no hesitancy from any consideration. Not only have the Evans party been freely criticised, but Judge Elliott, who overruled the Tribune demurrer, was disagreeably surprised to get a blow between the eyes the next morning. The Tribune people are evidently angry, desperate and uncompromising, and will attack wherever and whenever they get a chance.

TELLER

has been in the city a great deal of late. He seems to know that his unwise flight from Washington without taking sides on the Robertson matter was a great political mistake. He is a common figure in the Windsor lobby, with Senators Eddy and Peck, who have been hanging about Denver ever since the adjournment, always in his train. It is undoubtedly true that Senator Hill will control the patronage at Washington, and this will hurt Teller very much at this time. The strikers who only connect themselves with parties for the sake of picking up crumbs will keep away from Teller's scanty board, and allow him to gnaw at the crust of disappointment in surly loneliness. He cast his lot with the Conkling fellows in the belief that they would win, and he finds that he has made a bad blunder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Belford is in the city very frequently now. He looks worried, and as if the fight which his trumpeters called were not going just as he would like.

General Hamill came down this week. He has a half dozen cases in the federal court, and they absorb his time. He doesn't talk politics.

Keene opens here next week at the Sixteenth street opera house. The place is utterly unfit for drama and anything else. I hear that it will be converted into a beer garden when the Tabor opera house is opened.

[illegible] to the cowardice of the Denver police just now. The force is one of the worst in the country—a result of the utterly incompetent and corrupt city government which Denver has.

There is a story here that when Edwin Booth returns from England he will bring his wife, who is a consumptive, to Colorado for a season.

The Time building, when completed, will be the handsomest newspaper building in Denver. It is said that John Evans owns one-half of the stock of the concern.

Arkins is doing the editorial work on the News now. Captain Smith is still on the paper, however.

The Republican is doing well. A great deal of money has been spent on the paper, and much of it in a reckless way, but there have been large returns. It is now said that the paper is paying expenses. Its subscription list has increased largely.

The Wentworth house is being enlarged and will be converted into a first-class hotel under the management of David A. Gage. The Grand Central, which Gage formerly ran, is in the hands of a receiver. It has been run down almost beyond redemption, although it has a good location. The Windsor is doing a very large business. FREE LANCE.

ON THE BORDER.

Ute Commissioners Reach Grand River.

CAMP ON GRAND RIVER, 70 miles west from Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, Tuesday, June 14, via Lake City, June 18.—The Ute Indian commission and attaches, together with the infantry and cavalry, arrived this (Tuesday) afternoon at Grand river, immediately going into camp, pending the construction of a ferry to cross the river, the water being very high and the current dangerous.

Thursday morning a crossing will be effected, when the commissioners, escorted by cavalry, will proceed through the Ute country. Ten days rations will be taken, and every effort made by the commissioners to secure a location for the Uncompahgre Utes. Chief Sapanavero and his sub-chief Guero are still with the expedition. Two scouts from White River agency came into our camp to-day. They were sent through the Ute country by Commissioner Meacham to notify all the White River Utes that they might see to proceed to the Uintah agency for a powwow. The scouts reported meeting a large number of White River Utes: also that about fifty lodges are camped fifty miles from our present camp. By the terms of the treaty, the White River Utes are to be located on the Uintah reservation. Three White River Utes came to Grand River with the scouts. After the scouts were across the river the Utes set fire to the woods and rode off towards their camp, forty miles distant.

The Republican is Bought.

DENVER, June 20.—The sale of the Denver Republican by Messrs. Wilson & Clark to Kemp. G. Cooper, was announced at a late hour this evening. The price was fifty thousand dollars, and was paid to-day. Mr. Cooper assumes the management of the paper.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

Hodge, with His Ballot, Equals the Parson and the Squire.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The World's London special says: The light is breaking for the premier, and it is now certain that the land bill will reach the house of lords early in July. Lord Salisbury has muttered threats against it, but the prevailing impression is that the upper house will not dare to reject it. Their rejection last year of the compensation-for-disturbance bill was followed by the present measure, and if they should throw it out, they may safely count on being confronted, next session, with a still more radical scheme. It is quite on the cards, however, for the bill to be amended in the lords, although I have reason to know that no attempt will be made to tamper with its leading principles. The most important amendment probably will be in the spirit of the movement in the commons by Mr. Herage, the member for Great Grensley, on Thursday, viz., to compel landlords who have made their own improvements, according to the usual English system, from the operation of the clause providing for the free sale of the tenant's right. An amendment of this kind, which would not materially affect the scope of the bill, is almost sure to be carried in the upper house, but just now the lords are not in a humor for trifling with the behests of the commons.

Mr. Joseph Archer, the leader of agricultural laborers, wrote to Mr. Gladstone the other day asking when the government intended to bring down a bill for assimilating the borough and county franchise. The premier in a very courteous and complimentary note replied that the bill would be prepared during the recess and made piece de resistance for the next session. The assimilating of the borough and county franchise will, it is estimated, increase the radical strength in the counties at least sixty per cent.

The scepter is departing from the parson and the squire. The Hodge with a ballot in his hand will be as uncompromising a foe to the state, church, and landed interests as any Nottingham or Northampton Lamb. Arch, who is traveling through the country holding open-air meetings in the evenings, makes no secret of the future programme of the vast organization of laborers' unions which he controls. He demands that the law of entail and primogeniture be abolished; that the land be thrown open for purchase, and that the church be disestablished, titles abolished, and the parson, as the chartists used to say, compelled to live on the affections of people or starve. This is strong talk, and there is plenty of it just now. If under present electoral law, there is lodging suffrage in the borough, that is the inhabitants pay them to the demand of the periods a year as entitled to vote, whilst in the counties the franchise is confined to five pounds, lessees, and twelve pounds, occupiers.

Agricultural laborers (who rarely get more than from eight to ten shillings a week) only pay at most six pounds a year rental. They are utterly disfranchised. Just now it would be madness for the lords to attempt to force a fight with the government on the land bill with these new radical levies within a day of the field.

Those of your readers who only know English country life from the poems of Mrs. Hemans and others, about the "Cottage Homes," the "Merry Holmes," the "Stately Holmes," and so forth, would be taken aback if they were to visit rural England just now. Hundreds of once magnificent estates are now tenantless. In some counties nearly fifty per cent of the land is out of cultivation. Property is a drag, and rent rolls are rapidly diminishing. In olden times every Englishman who had made money in business invested it in landed property, with the object of founding a family dynasty. The East Indians, the Nabobs, as they were called, spent fabulous sums in the good old days of the rotten boroughs, in acquiring estates which brought with them seats in parliament; and in later times the cotton lords and other capitalists of industry sunk their fortunes in the same manner, assured of a perennial income and a contented tenantry. All this belongs to a past age. The tenant, manacled by feudal customs and oppressed by tithes and big rents, is unable to face American competition and live, and abandons the farm to swell the angry mob in the boroughs. The laborer is no longer satisfied to live from hand to mouth and enjoy the bliss of ignorance. He wants land of his own, and threatens to take it, if it is not given to him. He belongs to a union, controlled by active propagandists of ucalism, and insists on the franchise, not as a favor, but as a right, of which the 'squire and the parson have defrauded him through all these years. The clergy do not fare much better than the squires. Tithes are paid grudgingly. Hodge has become a dissenter as well as a radical, and the roll of the drum ecclesiastic, which used to frighten him has lost its terrors. The lords, the natural guardians of the church, are powerless to stay the tide that is washing out the foundations of the establishment, nor can they hope to save in England the rights of property which in Ireland have already gone by the board. Solicitors tell me that for every man who wants to purchase an estate there are a hundred ready to snap at half a bid. Where this will end, the wisest men are at a loss to know. The harvest prospects have been somewhat improved by copious showers, but at best, it will fall below the average.

Parnell continues to denounce the land bill as insufficient, but as he thinks it better than nothing, and that the Tory-Irish policy would be bayonet and ball-cartridge, he is doing his best to push it through the commons. The Irish leader, who is the shrewd judge of public opinion, has taken this cue from the Irish hierarchy, and the Irish tenantry, who urge the acceptance of the bill as an earnest of Gladstone's good intentions. The interference and the prospect of abundant crops in Ireland, combined with the indemnities of the skirmishers, have all but killed the leaguers' influence. Moreover it has been shown that many of the most blatant patriots are often agents of Inspector General Hillier. The constabulary reports that the country is quieter than it has been since many years. A large number of evictions are going on, but the landlords' emergency committee, acting no doubt at the suggestion of the Castle, has decided not to execute the writs of eviction except in urgent cases where the tenant, although perfectly able, refuses to pay rent, and defies ejectment.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Trial by Jury Likely to be Suspended.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A London correspondent writes: I have heard on good authority that the government intends to inspect the trial by jury in Ireland. Trials in the disturbed districts have been, as is well known, a complete mocking since the agitations assumed their present proportions. It has therefore been the custom for some months for crown prosecution to get the venue changed to Dublin, where unprejudiced juries might be secured. This method of dealing with the difficulty, however, bears heavily on Dublin jurymen, who for some time have been practically trying the cases of half of Ireland to the serious injury of their business. Indignation at this injustice has found vent in open protests, and the judges, who are disgusted at the frequent miscarriage of justice in the country districts, have added their voices to secure the necessary results by other means. The government will therefore be unable much longer to shirk the responsibility at the expense of the Dublin jurymen, and are expected to suspend the jury system in certain of the proclaimed districts.

The Herald's Limerick correspondent says: The evictions and process servings have continued throughout the land without resistance. The body of police and soldiers have been so large as to over-awe even the bravest of the would-be insurgents. The most threatening of the coming evictions are some which are to occur at Michellstown, county Cork, where it will be remembered a desperate encounter was barely avoided a fortnight ago on the occasions of the evictions, on the property of the countess of Kingston. In no part of the country, are the populace more determined and reckless than here, at Michellstown under the shadow of the famous Galls mountains, where the rebellious spirit is strongest and where poverty has made the people desperate and lawless. Recent events and particularly the recent encounters have intensified the feeling of resentment to the landlords. There being no disturbance in any quarter. I visited Michellstown, which is a ten mile drive from Fomay, one of the most important military stations in Ireland, the surrounding country is very picturesque. I first called on Father Burten, a most intelligent and courteous priest, from whom I learned with how great apprehension he, and those interested in the safety of the people, were regarding the next eviction days. He feared that the consequences might be serious, for it was almost impossible to entirely stop the stone-throwing. He gave me an account of the late encounter, and believed it was only a miracle that prevented terrible bloodshed. The soldiers and police numbered five hundred, and the people about fifteen thousand. Many of the latter were armed. All were in a state bordering on frenzy. Stones were showered on the police and soldiers, and only by Father O'Connel's appeal to the officers not to order firing, and by their united efforts to pacify the people, was a catastrophe prevented. If the people were as determined as before, though they were aware of the consequences of assaulting the soldiers, he could not be sure of the consequences. The people were very poor about Michellstown, and had made up their minds that they would get a living off the land, come what might. They could die but once. Mr. Markey believed that if the evictions could be stopped till the passage of the land bill, there would be no trouble, for he thought that if the people got the land bill they would not give a thought to home rule or national independence.

I heard in some quarters the confident assertion that had the people been fired on, they would have overwhelmed the soldiers by desperation and numbers, if not by arms and training. Even Father Burton expressed the belief that the people would have defeated the soldiers. It is certain that the next expedition to Michelstown will be at least a thousand strong, and composed of selected troops and police. I asked Father Burton if the ringing of the chapel bell could not be prevented. He feared not, as the people would break into the chapels. The church was doing all it could to pacify the people, inducing them to be quiet, but it was impossible to prevent them from meeting when excited. Those in the rear ranks of the crowd would be led to throw stones, for which those in the front ranks would suffer if the soldiers would fire on them. I next visited Mr. Markey, who has been secretary of the league since the arrest of the first one after the coercion act last week. He expressed some fear of a disturbance at the next evictions.

DUBLIN, June 20.—A pastoral letter by Archbishop McCabe, read in all the Catholic churches of the city to-day, regrets that even in this diocese men are preaching doctrines subsersive of law and order.

LONDON, June 20.—The Times Dublin special says: Evidently the land league has received a series of heavy blows which are telling upon it, and a more tractable and tolerant spirit is showing itself, as the power of the local despots is broken, and the strike against payment of rent is checked, the leaders repudiating any intention to adopt such a policy.

SEVERAL SPECULATIONS.

Projects Which are Regarded With Suspicion.

LONDON, June 19.—A new American railroad company was brought out, this morning, in the midst of the discouragement caused by a sort of a panic in New York stocks. It is called the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific Railroad Company. The prospectus states that the object of the company is to acquire a link which must eventually connect the Atlantic cities with New Orleans, the Gulf of Mexico and the trans-Mississippi system of railways. The capital asked for it is £1,000,000 sterling—rather a heavy demand at such a moment. The solicitors of the company are Morris & Co., the railroad lawyers long connected with Erie people. The wonder here is why capital should be asked for in England, and why, if it is a good scheme, some of it is not offered to the American public. This, and other projects of a similar kind, are regarded with great suspicion, especially at a time when the established American stocks are being knocked up and down to suit the convenience of brokers and speculators. Many of the new railroad companies advertised lately have not been floated, but mining schemes seem to grow in favor, and any disused old pit in Cornwall will now bring a fancy price. Reports have also been sedulously circulated that a war of tariffs will shortly break out among your great trunk railways, and thus the disturbing influences at work now are numerous, varied and powerful. It is announced that the July interest on the Atlantic & Great Western firsts will be paid in deferred warrants, but it is believed the approaching amalgamation scheme will establish the future prosperity of the road.

Reports have been transmitted by cable this week from New York to the effect that the crops throughout the United States will be much below the average, that the stock on hand is very light, and that you will not have more than enough from this year's harvest to supply your own requirements. This account astonished the whole public, which has never regarded a general failure of the crops in America as a probable event. The first result was to send down the prices of all American railroad stocks, a fall, as compared with that of last week, being very profitable.

This morning the Standard's correspondent was induced to send that his first account was greatly exaggerated, and that the harvest will not turn out so bad as was at first expected. The public mind, however, has been unsettled on the subject.

Sickly Cities.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Sun says: During 1880 sixty-eight cities of the United States made weekly death reports to the national board of health. In its bulletin this week the board makes public the figures. Vallejo, California, is the healthiest city reported, and Norfolk, Virginia, the most unhealthy. The average duration of life in some of these cities is as follows: Vallejo, 33.3; Yonkers, New York, 70; Omaha, 63; Utica, 67.1; Jacksonville, Alabama, 35; Vicksburg, Mississippi, 34.8; Charlestown, South Carolina, 31.3; Savannah, Georgia, 30.6; Norfolk, Virginia, 27 years.

Judge Truax, of New York, dismissed the suit of Williams to restrain the Western Union for distributing $150,000,000 increase of capital stock.

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[TH]E GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

[Pe]r annum	$10.00	Six Months	$5.00
[Th]ree Months	2.50	One Month	1.00

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JOB WORK.
[Fac]ilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

[A]ll persons having advertisements in this pa[per] and desiring them discontinued will please [ma]ke it known at the business office, where they [wil]l be properly attended to. We cannot hold [our]selves responsible for advertisements con[tinu]ing in the paper unless notice is thus given. [A]ll subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly are [stru]ck off the list at expiration.
[M]r. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and [soli]citor for the Gazette Publishing Company. [N]o claims are allowed against any employe of [the] GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
[A]ll advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE [mu]st be handed in not later than Thursday [noo]n.
[A]dvertising agents are respectfully notified [tha]t we do not want any advertisements from [the]m.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

[T]he ranchmen and gardeners are surely in [nee]d of some refreshing rains.

[M]rs. A. Sagendorf left for the east via the [San]ta Fe yesterday, where she will spend the [sum]mer.

[T]he manager of the telephone company will [in a] short time add fully fifty more instru[men]ts to its present circuit.

[T]ramps have not been so numerous since [mos]t of their number were arrested and com[pell]ed to work out their fines on the chain [gang].

[Ca]nty left a letter which was sent to his [fat]her-in-law General Wardrop, of Boston. [It c]ontained a brief review of his history after [com]ing west.

[T]here was a constant demand for copies of [the] GAZETTE yesterday containing the account [of C]anty's execution, which necessitated the [pub]lication of a second edition.

[Mi]ss Ida M. Kracaw, who has spent the [past] year visiting friends in the east, is now [at he]r home in this city. She brought with [her] Miss Treckell, of Atkinson, Illinois, who [will] remain here during the summer.

[T]here was a big demand yesterday for the [Den]ver papers, containing accounts of Canty's [exec]ution. The Republican displayed re[mar]kable enterprise in its account, giving full [two] pages, with an engraving of Canty.

[Th]e Denver & Rio Grande Base Ball Club [did] not turn out for its regular Saturday af[tern]oon practice yesterday. If they are to [com]pete with the Omaha nine on the fourth [prob]ably they will need considerable practice.

[A] false alarm of fire caused considerable [exci]tement on the street about eleven o'clock [last] night. Both hose companies and the [hook] and ladder company started up Tejon [stree]t at a brisk pace, but no fire could be [foun]d.

[Mi]ss Lilian Scidmore, special correspon[dent] of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and [one o]f the cleverest and most piquant letter[-write]rs on the press, is visiting Manitou, and [is re]gistered at the Beebee house.

[Dr]. Brown formerly of St. Joseph, Mo., has [rece]ntly arrived in the city, and will probably [locat]e here and practice his profession. He [wa]s very favorably impressed with Colorado [Spri]ngs and its location—much more so than [Pueb]lo, which place he visited while en route.

[M]r. Chas. W. Bowman who was elected the [edit]or of the State Press association, has de[clin]ed, and Major Henry Ward, editor of the [Den]ver Republican, has been substituted by [the] executive committee. The annual meet[ing] occurs on Tuesday, July 12th.

[T]he executive committee of the Colorado [Spri]ngs Hotel company have decided to post[pon]e giving out any contracts until entire [plan]s arrive. Due notice will be given con[trac]tors through the columns of this paper. A [tele]gram has been sent to New York urging [all p]ossible speed in furnishing plans. The [fou]ndation plans, which have been waited [for] on arrival have been found insufficient to [begi]n work upon.

[T]he specimens of Sharpless strawberries [exh]ibited at the Horticultural Society's meet[ing] last evening were the largest we have ever [see]n. They were raised by Mr. Crawford in [his] garden, and their flavor is equal to their [size]. One specimen was six inches in circum[fere]nce, and the mojority of them were four [inc]hes in circumference.

[N]ever in the history of Leadville have the [min]es made a better showing than at the [pre]sent time. The future is most auspicious, [only] a small portion of the district in which [they] are located having been yet developed. [We]ll does a cotemporary of the Carbonate [Ca]mp say: "There are thousands of undevel[ope]d mines scattered over the districts and [tha]t among these it is reasonably certain that [the]re are shafts but a few feet deep over [mi]nes as rich as any yet discovered. It is [als]o well known that, so far from the district [hav]ing been thoroughly prospected, it has [onl]y been partially scratched over, and that [tha]t even our richest mountains have been [tho]roughly explored."

Waters in the Cars.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 17, 1881.
[To] the Editor of the Gazette.
DEAR SIR: If you think this suggestion [wo]rthy of notice, it would certainly give prof[ita]ble employment to some one who only [ne]eds the suggestion to act upon it. The [mo]rning and afternoon trains, especially the [aft]ernoon, are usually crowded by those who [ha]ve only heard of Manitou Springs and have [ne]ver seen or tasted any of the waters, and [pr]obably never will. Any bright boy or man [to] pass through the cars or train, especially [du]ring this warm weather, with cool five-cent [gl]asses of iron or the soda springs water [wo]uld find buyers right and left in persons [wh]o cannot stop over and may never pass

KANSAS.

Lawrence a City of Well-to do People.

Early Fruit and Vegetables in Market.

[From an Occasional Correspondent of the GAZETTE.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 15, 1881.—The distance here from Colorado Springs is nearly six hundred miles, but not a very pleasant journey to me. I saw nothing to enjoy but the soft warm wind, and a distant view of the Presbyterian minister from Pueblo.

The first thing which we noticed on entering the city was the large, elegant state university, placed on what is called the "Golden Hills," one-half mile from the Lawrence hotel, and not far from it stands the old university, on another hill.

The golden belt, as I understand it, is one large circle passing around and through each state, and the Golden hills are found on this circle, and were selected upon which to build the state university. This will explain why Lawrence is situated on both sides of a deep ravine, and close to the Kansas river, a shallow stream of water running in a southeasterly direction, dividing the lower part of the city, and placing the depot entirely out of reach of the passengers.

The city has a population of about eight thousand inhabitants. Most of the people have the appearance of being well to do. But the history of the Kansas people is rather a sad one. They appear to be a people that have been subdued and almost brought down to disgrace and ruin.

They tell of the raiders under Quantrell's band, sent in to go through and set fire to and destroy their property, and the fight on "the border" which we all remember when every man in the city of Lawrence left his home for nearly three years to defend his rights and property.

Lawrence might be called the "city of churches." There are nearly a dozen, some of them being very fine buildings, nicely finished on the inside with a large pipe organ. I know of four churches that have a pipe organ, which is more than I can say of Colorado Springs.

The streets are beautifully laid out, with a great number of shade-trees on each side of the streets from one side of the city to the hills on the other. The yards are full of shrubbery of all kinds—roses, fuschias, and climbing vines without number fill the flower-beds, cover the porches and reach over some of the fences.

We found a great number of different kinds of trees, the oleanthus being the most peculiar. The catalpa is a large tree, and hangs full of light-colored blossoms, which are very fragrant; the silver poplar and sweet honey locust are everywhere to be seen, filling up the vacancies and standing around in every corner.

I do not remember seeing a wild locust tree in blossom for more than fifteen years, and my first thought was of the old homestead in Illinois, where the locust trees grew and the fire-flies were so plenty.

There has been a great deal of rain since we came here, the 9th of May, and some terrible thunder and lightning. It is uncomfortably warm, and even now while I write it thunders and threatens a hard storm.

Strawberries, cherries, and ripe gooseberries have been in market for three weeks, and will very soon be gone. The berries have been very low: strawberries ten and fifteen cents a box. There are a few plums and peaches in the stores, and will soon be brought in by bushels. Raspberries and apples will soon come in their turn, and then the late peaches will, I presume, finish up the fruit season.

Peach trees grow in almost every yard, and hang full of green peaches, half-grown. The plum trees are also full as they can hang; by the last of July there will be no fruit of any kind except apples.

Now I would like to know why the fruit season comes and goes so early. We are some distance south of Illinois and of course the climate is somewhat warmer, but are the seasons always so short in a southern clime, etc. California has a tropical climate but there is nothing ripe there except strawberries until the last of July. Pears are not ripe until August; the grapes not before September and oranges do not come in the market until the middle of winter as near as I can make out. I know we had oranges all winter while we were in California. But here in Kansas everything comes early and goes early.

MRS. CARRIE DOTY.

A FINE HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY.

Strawberries Still Ascendant.

The El Paso Horticultural society held a meeting in the council room last night, President Parsons in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, R. T. Crawford was appointed secretary pro tem.

Mr. Snyder called attention to several trees in town that had been without water during the whole season and were now growing finely and producing fruit. He thought many parties destroyed or injured their trees by too much irrigation.

Mr. Parsons thought that for starting young or newly set trees, much water was necessary, but after they were well established, little or no water was needed in common seasons. Trees should very seldom be irrigated after the 1st of September, to allow the trees to mature their wood and prepare for the winter.

Dr. Corey made some interesting remarks upon fruit in the south, and mentioned some kinds of apples that would do well here.

Then followed a general discussion on fruits and flowers, participated in by Messrs. Gumm, Ege, Hodgman, and others.

Messrs. Crawford and Clarke were appointed a committee to arrange for an exhibition at Denver, to take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

But the interest of the evening was centered upon a remarkably fine exhibition of strawberries, made by Crawford and Chase. Considering that they were grown on land but little enriched with common field culture, this success was a matter of congratulation. They considered his heavy soil near Shook's Run better adapted for strawberry culture than that on the uplands. They exhibited five varieties. The best in size and flavor was the Sharpless, which were pronounced by all as unsurpassed by any they had ever seen. The largest specimen measured 6½ inches in circumference, and the average measurement was 4½ inches.

The other varieties exhibited by them were Seth Boyden, Miner's Great Prolific, Kentucky and Glendale, all of which were of large size and fine flavor, so much so that it was difficult to say which was best. Mr. Hodgman exhibited some Early Richmond cherries, which is the kind that succeeds best in this state. He also showed a very beautiful white Peony. He stated that he considered the Peony the best shrub for this climate, as it is very hardy and requires little care, while very ornamental. Mr. Ege exhibited a plate of fine strawberries tastefully arranged with pansies and other flowers. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday evening, when currants, gooseberries and flowers will be on exhibition.

HOME HORSES.

Some Flyers Matched Over the Fair Ground Track.

The races over Terry's track yesterday afternoon were the occasion of a good deal of fun and attracted a large number of our citizens to the fair grounds to witness them. The entries were of home horses and the sport was all the more keenly enjoyed on that account. There were four horses well known in town here as the driving horses of the gentlemen to whom they belong. The entries were as follows: William Harrison's Flora, J. W. Brigg's Wyoming Maid, J. E. Hundley's Baby and Robert Taylor's Spotswood. The gentlemen drove out to the track about half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and shortly after their arrival the races were begun. The purse consisted of $150 of which $75 went to the first, $50 to the second and $25 to the third.

The drawing for position resulted as follows: Flora pole, Spotswood second, Baby third and Wyoming Maid fourth. After some scoring the horses got off pretty well together. Flora, however, gradually drew ahead, closely followed by the Maid. Flora held her own gallantly, and came down the home-stretch in fine style. She took the heat with the Maid second, Spotswood third and Baby fourth.

After a due time for resting had been allowed the horses were called out for a second heat. Flora had the pole, Wyoming Maid was second, Spotswood third and Baby the outside. Another good start was secured, and Flora once more forged ahead. The Maid, however, was well warmed up to her work, and put her best foot foremost. She put her best foot foremost so often and with such speed that she passed Flora and won the heat with Spotswood second, Flora third and Baby last.

The third heat was one in which a great deal of interest was felt. Flora now had one heat and the Maid one, and should either capture the third it would settle matters, as the race was for the best two out of three. The horses when ready for the third heat held the following positions: Wyoming Maid had the pole, Spotswood second, Flora third, and Baby outside. When the start was secured, Wyoming Maid was in the advance, with Spotswood close behind. The trot was a pretty one, and all the horses put forth their best efforts. Wyoming Maid held her advantage, however, and came in winner of the heat and race, with Spotswood second, Flora third, and Baby fourth.

First money was awarded to Wyoming Maid, second to Flora, and third to Spotswood. No time was announced, as the owners did not want a record for their horses. The afternoon's sport was much enjoyed by all who were present, and the races as a whole were very satisfactory.

HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

First Meeting of the State Society in Denver.

The Colorado Farmer has the following concerning the fair of the State Horticultural society, which takes place in Denver on the 21st instant, and will continue three days: "The first June fair of a State Horticultural society is an event out of the common, and therefore worthy of especial notice. Horticulture is making such rapid strides in the state and the possibilities of the future are so large that its friends are jubilant and their expressions of delight abundant The fair to be held next week in Denver will be more suggestive as indicative of what is to be than of what at present is, though we feel sure that in itself it will attract more than a passing notice. The friends of the society are active in their efforts to make a good representative display, and although the time was not happily chosen, still there is no question but some very choice fruit will be shown The berry season opened earlier than was expected this year, and this week would have struck the choicest specimens for exhibition. The flower display will be large and very effective, and the children of Flora will be there in all their rainbow tinted colors to charm the eye. As will be seen by a notice in another column, the railroads have given special rates for the occasion, and we hope that many of our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity and be present. Music and other attractions will make each day's programme peculiarly worthy of patronage."

A large force of men have been employed for several days past straightening the track in the vicinity of the beer garden. The track will be shortened considerably by the change, and instead of following the side-hill it will cross the flat in the vicinity of Col. De La

SCOFIELD.

A Promising Camp on Rock Creek.

Something About the Mines and Miners of that District.

From an occasional correspondent of the Gazette

SCOFIELD, Gunnison Co., June 15, 1881.—Thinking that your many readers would like to hear from this section, as it is chiefly composed of Colorado Springs people, I will try to give you a short description of this and surrounding camps.

We arrived at Gothic last Thursday, and found the town full of people. who were waiting patiently for the snow to disappear from the mountains of Rock creek and vicinity. We found a great many Colorado Springs people at Gothic also, among these Prof. Ralstin, Dr. Lee, Messrs. Fletcher, Mansfield, Schidler, Harrison and others. Messrs. Mansfield and Fletcher and Schedler, Harrison and Co. are running mine exchanges there, and promise to do a fair business ere long. Business of all kind is good, and the merchants are happy. Prof. Fletcher has one of the neatest book stores this side of the range.

Gothic is more of a supply point than a mining camp, as most of the mines are four, five to ten miles away. Copper creek is near by, and along this creek are some fine mines. The Sylvanite is situated in this locality and is conceded to be the best mine in that camp. They will soon put fifty men to work, and this season a great deal of ore will be taken out. There are also two smelters at Gothic, the Colorado Springs smelter, and Avery & Co. The latter expect to be in running order by the first of July, but it is not definitely known when the former will commence operation. The Catapult, in which Mr. Willis Sweet, formerly of Colorado Springs is interested, has a shaft fifty feet deep and a thirty foot tunnel is soon to be commenced. This is a valuable piece of property and the owners are highly elated over it. There are also some other good prospects in that section, but as we did not remain in Gothic long were unable to ascertain any particulars regarding them.

After remaining in Gothic for several days, we moved up on Rock creek, and at present are located near Scofield. This town is destined to be the most important one on Rock creek, and at present the saw mill is kept busy to supply the demand, as buildings are going up rapidly. Judge Edmunds is at work upon his smelter, and will have it in running order soon. The snow is almost gone, and a great deal of work is being done on the many claims. By the first of July everyone will be at work, and this will be the liveliest camp in the state. People are pouring in every day, bound for lower Rock creek, where some very important strikes have been made this spring.

The High Tide, situate on Crystal mountain, has had a force of men at work all winter, and it is claimed to be one of the best mines on that mountain. They are going to put a large force of men on it in a few days.

The Buffalo, owned by Messrs. Schidler, Morrow and Pound, of Colorado Springs, situated on Treasury mountain, is another valuable claim. It will resume operations in a few days.

Messrs. Stine, Macklin and Shireman, of Colorado Springs, have some very promising prospects in Paradise gulch. The two former are here and intend to give them a thorough test this season. They are in the neighboorhood of Parrish's camp.

Mr. J. J. Hooker, father of E. E. Hooker, your popular groceryman, came in with us and stood the journey very well. He has some claims on Bear mountain about three miles below Scofield and has gone down to look after them.

We had a very pleasant trip as Mr. Taylor, our driver, did all he could to make us comfortable. He intends to haul passengers to Gothic this season and any contemplating a trip here would do well to consult him.

C. M. W.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. Charles Cavender, of Leadville, was in the city on Sunday.

The Pueblo excursionists did not visit Manitou on Sunday as was talked of.

Ground was yesterday broken for the two new wings of Colorado college.

Helen Potter's Pleiades passed through the city yesterday on their way to Pueblo.

We are informed that the mercury went up to 115° in the shade at Pueblo on Sunday.

Quite an extensive fire was yesterday raging on the mountains between the Peak and Cameron's cone.

Mr. B. F. Crowell and Sheriff Smith were among the passengers on the north-bound express yesterday.

The guests of the Beebee house, Manitou, indulged in a pleasant social dance in the Saratoga last evening.

Mr. O. H. Rothaker, editor of the Denver Tribune, spent Sunday in the city, and returned to his home on the owl train yesterday.

Mr. Chauncey Curtiss was in the city on Sunday visiting old friends. He is now running on the Kansas Pacific road for the Pullman car company.

W. H. Salisbury, alias Canty, was buried from Reynolds & Westerfield's undertaking rooms at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The Rev. Mr. Smith performed the funeral service. The body was buried in the Potter's field, no other disposition of it being requested by his

Last evening the members of Matt France Hose No. 1 assembled at the hose house for the purpose of formally bidding farewell to three of their most active members, viz: A. N. Wheeler, H. S. Clement and P. Y. Williams, who leave on to-morrow's train for California.

At the close of the foreman's remarks, Mr. H. T. O'Brien arose and said: First Assistant Foreman Wheeler: Allow me, in behalf of the officers and members of the Matt France Hose Company, to present you with this badge, as a token of the high esteem in which your fellow comrades have ever held you; and in years to come, as you look upon this memento, may it awaken pleasant recollections of our companionship.

Mr. Wheeler thanked the company in a neat and ready speech, and in conclusion invited the company to a banquet, which proved very satisfactory to all present.

The badge is emblematic in design, made in gold, and representing a section of hose so as to form a circle, with a hydrant and pipe crossed in the center. On the back of the badge was the following inscription:

Presented to
First Assistant Foreman A. N. Wheeler,
By the members of
MATT FRANCE HOSE,
June 18, 1881. Colorado Springs, Colo.

The company is under obligations to Mr. L. C. Davis, the Pike's Peak avenue jeweler, for his promptness in filling the order.

FACTS FOR EVOLUTIONISTS.

Another Lamb Story, Which Beats the Double Header.

LONE STAR RANCH, EL PASO COUNTY, June 8.—Having read in your valuable paper an account of the two-headed lamb I think perhaps it might interest your readers, eastern as well as western, to learn of another phenomenon, which has happened on this ranch.

For many years we have, as is the custom marked our lambs by cutting the ear, distinguishing between the ewes and wethers by different styles of cuts, and also abbreviating the ewe lambs by the removal of the tail.

Judge of our surprise on finding last year that many of the lambs were ear-marked when born, with the proper distinction between the sexes.

We suppose that the exceptionally dry season checked the development of the phenomena last year, but this season nearly three-quarters of the lambs, 785 out of 1,063, arrived with the proper ear-mark, besides which the ewe lambs were entirely destitute of tails.

This most interesting evolutional development is commended to the attention of scientists, and an explanation of this curious freak of nature would be eagerly welcomed by W. W. COOK.

Officer Tell went to Pueblo on Sunday and captured the three colored boys accused of stealing $60 from Mr. B. Peery's money drawer. Twenty-five dollars in money was found on their persons, and three new revolvers, which had probably been purchased with the remainder. They, with one other who was supposed to be implicated in the stealing, were arraigned before Justice Bentley yesterday, and bound over to the district court. The names of the four are Anderson Petty, William Harrison Powers, Lewis Cole and Dorsey Robinson, and they are all young sneak thieves of the very worst character.

We find upon our table the new guide book just issued by the passenger department of the Denver and Rio Grande. It is a valuable treatise on the pleasure and health resorts and rich mining and agricultural regions of the Rocky Mountains. Colorado Springs and Manitou are given considerable space in the edition. The poem on "Old Baalam," written by Mr. G. H. Buckman and illustrated by Miss Agnes Covert, both of this city, is one of the most attractive features of the book.

Canty's statement to the effect that he was a private in the Third Massachusetts infantry proves to be correct, Mr. L. S. Richardson, the auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande, has in his possession a full and complete list of the soldiers who enlisted in the state of Massachusetts, and W. H. Salisbury's name appears as a member of company L, Third Massachusetts infantry, in charge of Captain T. Ingrahm. New Bedford was given as his place of residence.

Last winter's class in assaying in Colorado college has presented Prof. Strieby with an elegantly bound copy of "Andres' Treatise on Mining Machinery." In presenting the work the class highly complimented the professor upon the thoroughness and efficiency of his system of instruction, and stated their belief that in no institution in the country can a knowledge of the theory and practice of assaying be better acquired than in Colorado college.

Mr. A. F. Goodrich came up from Espanola on the owl train Sunday morning. He was subjected during the day to many inquiries in regard to the shooting affray of which the GAZETTE contained an account some time ago. He was prepared to answer all questions, as he had the coat and vest on, with the bullet holes still in them.

Signal Officer Jones, of the Pike's Peak station, is a very intelligent and obliging gentleman. We have heard him spoken of in terms of praise by many excursionists to the Peak. Sergeant O'Keeffe is a good man, but it is said that the sergeant is given to exaggeration. We hope for his sake that this is a mistake

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Johnson, who are guests at the Beebee house, Manitou, accompanied by a party of friends spent Sunday night on Pike's Peak. We understand that the trip was a very enjoyable one and that the only accident of the occasion was an unaccountable loss of spirits upon the part of Mr. Johnson.

Messrs. P. J. Williams, H. S. Clement and A. N. Wheeler left yesterday via Denver and the Union Pacific for San Francisco. A large delegation of their friends were at the depot to see them off.

THEN AND NOW.

How Manitou Springs Impressed Ludlow Ten Years Ago.

Fitz Hugh Ludlow published in 1871 an intensely interesting volume of travel through the great west entitled "The Heart of the Continent." In his journey the author made a visit to this portion of the country and seemed especially delighted with the scenery and also with the springs which are now so well known at Manitou. We quote from his description of his visit here that portion which refers to Pike's Peak, Cheyenne mountain and the soda springs, and we call especial attention to his prophesy concerning the future spa of Colorado which is now universally known as Manitou but which was then a wilderness:

"The dozen buildings of which Colorado City is composed, lie in a sand plain at the base of the foot-hills which wait upon Pike's Peak. The grand old mountain itself projects its head of glittering snow through a gap in the nearer ranges which surround it, to a height and loneliness which almost tire imagination. Its altitude is very differently estimated, but cannot vary much from sixteen thousand feet. The best view of it is not from the base of its foot-hills at Colorado City, for its full proportions are veiled at that point by intermediate ranges, but far out on the plains, east of the town, where for more than a hundred miles the emigrant sees it standing, a solitary beacon, with every detail melted into one heaven-piercing cone. How prominent an object it is, may be inferred from the fact that it gave its name to this entire region—the man who came to the Colorado mines being a "Pike's Peaker," though his nearest lodes were situated a hundred miles from that mountain by the shortest access.

"A mountain which I admire more than Pike's Peak (or at least the Colorado view of it), is the grand Cheyenne, which rises a little further south, and is plainly visible at the rear of the El Paso house, from base to dome. Its height is seven thousand feet less than Pike's; but its contour is so noble and so massive that this disadvantage is overlooked. There is a unity of conception in it unsurpassed in any mountain I have seen. It is full of living power. In the declining daylight, its vast simple surface became the broadest mass of blue and purple shadow that ever lay on the easel of nature."

"The road along the bank of the stream from Colorado City is a pure impromptu affair to every fresh comer; but by skillful driving, we managed to steer between boulders, and get the ambulance into the neighborhood of the springs, accompanied by several gentlemen on horseback.

"The springs no doubt originally bubbled up from the bed of the river, but immense depositions of Glauber's-salts, or sulphates of lime and soda, have raised the principal fountains ten feet above the top of immense masses of this incrustation, standing perpendicularly out the stream.

"The Glauber's-salt taste of the waters is agreeably modified by a stream of carbonic acid, which jets up through the middle of the basin, keeping them constantly in a state of violent ebullition to the height of two or three inches. There are two of the main springs on the south side, and one on the north of the stream. The last is the most pungent. There are also along the base of the south bank, higher up, a number of small and comparatively quiet springs, one of which is an inky chalybeate, and the other a white sulphur. The alkali of the larger springs is evidently undersaturated with acid. We made as good lemon-soda water as I ever tasted, by filling in the liveliest part of the main spring, and corking up instantly a bottle, which we had previously charged with a half pint of lemon syrup and half a table-spoonful of tartaric acid. The water which we bottled without any mixture, and took back to the El Paso with us by way of experiment, resembled congress water when opened an hour or two after, though lacking the saline flavor. The northern and more pungent spring somewhat reminded me of Vichy, and the chalybeate was rather like Pyrmont.

"These springs are very highly estimated among the settlers of this region for their virtues in the cure of rheumatism, all cutaneous diseases, and the especial class for which the practitioner's sole dependence has hitherto been mercury. When Colorado becomes a populous state, the springs of the Fountaine qui Bouille will constitute its spa. In air and scenery no more glorious residence could be imagined. The Coloradian of the future, astonishing the echoes of the Rocky foot-hills by a railroad from Denver to the springs, and running down on Saturday to stop over Sunday with his family, will have little cause to envy us easterners our Saratoga as he paces up and down the piazza of the Spa hotel, mingling his full-flavored Havana with that lovely air, quite unbreathed before, which is floating down upon him from the snow-peaks of the range."

Mr. J. H. Hazelton, the manager of the Opera House, left Sunday morning for New York to book the leading attractions for the coming season. He will probably be absent four weeks.

The Italian musicians, who have spent the past two seasons at the Beebee house, came up from the south yesterday afternoon, having been engaged for the Beebee house this summer.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, accompanied by his family, arrived in the city on Sunday morning. They expect to remain here during the greater part of the summer.

Senator Stubbs came in from his ranch, located near the Holcomb hills, on Sunday. He says that the ranchmen in that locality are very much in need of rain.

Mr. B. W. Steele, managing editor of the GAZETTE, left yesterday for his former home in Massachusetts, and will probably remain absent several weeks.

We learn from a reliable source that City Attorney Campbell will be married at Iowa City, Iowa, on Monday, June 27th.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Discussing Dr. Howard Crosby's Lecture.

What the Members of the W. C. T. U. Think of the Doctor's Views.

Rev. Dr. A. G. Gordon, pastor of the Clarendon street church, as chairman of the Boston Monday lecture committee, wrote the following letter to the Boston Traveller:

"As considerable comment has been passed on the recent Monday lecture of Dr. Howard Crosby, it may not be improper that, as chairman of the committee having charge of these lectures, I should make the following statement:

"These lectures were designed to be religio-scientific. Eminent men among college presidents and theological professors, were invited to participate in them. A chancellor of the University of New York, Dr. Crosby, was engaged as one of the speakers. So far as I am aware of, it was expected when he was asked to lecture that he would appear in some subject of scientific or theological nature, in which his education would enable him to shine so conspicuously. That he chose to come before us in the character of a belated reformer, advocating views that belong to the dark ages of the temperance reform, was his own responsibility. It is certainly to be regretted that so eminent a preacher and teacher should be found giving utterance to opinions that were calm, only in their cold and dogmatic contempt of sentiments which the great mass of temperance workers hold to be absolutely vital to any real success in battling against intemperance: and which sentiments are healthful only through the violent revolt which they must awaken in the minds of hundreds who will read them. Such sentiments will be sure of enthusiastic applause from every bar and liquor saloon in the city. They who sell intoxicating drinks from high to low disapprove of drunkenness as strongly as the eminent divine, holding equally with him that moderation should be the rule. I am grateful to be able to say to the credit of the Christian and temperance sentiment of our city, that the views advocated evidently met with almost or no sympathy from the audience to which they were addressed, so that while the lecturer was pursuing his announced purpose of carrying the "war into Africa," he stood among his hearers as a solitary sentinel pacing around the deserted citadel of his own opinions.

R. M. C.

From Wednesday's Daily.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Fragrant and Beautiful for Lawns and Gardens.

Dr. E. C. Kimball showed us yesterday a very handsome catalpa tree in full bloom in the extensive grounds surrounding his residence on North Nevada avenue. This is the only tree of this variety in the city and is the sole survivor of a thousand which were presented to the city by General Palmer, and planted in Acacia park. Dr. Kimball informed us that he obtained the speciment, which now adorns his grounds, while the men were engaged in planting the trees presented by General Palmer, in the park. This was a poor tree with a short curved root, and had been thrown away as too poor a specimen to plant. Dr. Kimball picked it up thinking it might make a good walking stick. The next day he was laying out plants in his grounds and stuck the catalpa stick into the ground as a peg to hold the rope. The stock not being firm enough the doctor dug a hole and put it in root down, tamping the earth around it. When he had finished his work he allowed the catalpa to remain. It grew finely during the summer and was frozen down during the winter: this was repeated for several years. About three years ago the doctor cut back all the sprouts but one, and when winter came he banked the earth around the sprout. This plan worked like a charm and now the tree is about ten feet high and is loaded down with most beautiful and fragrant blossoms. The moral to all this is that the catalpa tree can be made to bloom and flourish here.

CLINGING TO THE CROSS.

Alleged Discovery of a Mine on the Holy Cross Mountain.

The Leadville Chronicle alleges that a mine has been discovered on the Mount of the Holy Cross. The story is as follows: "Joe Dixon, the well known prospector, bohemian and newspaper correspondent, has just returned from a long journey to the Holy Cross. His trip was replete with thrilling incidents, but none more fraught with interest than his experience in locating a claim, literally in the Holy Cross itself. The mountain derives its name, as everybody knows, from two gulches or fissures crossing at right angles on its bleak and inaccessible face. Dixon had conceived the idea that there was an immense mineral deposit at the summit of the mountain, and formed the project of pressing to the cross itself and there locating a claim. The undertaking seemed at first full of insurmountable difficulties. The cross loomed at least a mile and a half beyond the furthest point to which any prospector had ventured, and lay directly above an almost perpendicular preciplce. Nevertheless, he started on his perilous journey alone, and carrying simply his pick-axe and a few simple tools and provisions. From the very first he found the way almost impassable. Huge canons split the country in every direction. These he crossed by lowering himself down one side with ropes, and then often by aid of notches cut in the earth, ascend the other. His progress was never faster than a slow walk, and oftentimes simply a crawl. After infinite perils, he finally reached the bottom of a long, precipitous incline leading to the wished-for spot. The cross had, upon near approach, lost all semblance to its appearance at a distance, and seemed only two long ragged gulches filled with snow. Toward the foot of the lowest of these was the point toward which Dixon pressed. For a time he managed to progress by crawling on his hands and knees, and then the cliff became so excessively steep that he was obliged to make a long detour in order to surmount it. Finally, creeping like a fly along a slender crevice that barely offered a foothold on the face of the precipice, he reached the foot of the cross, and to his joy observed the outcroppings of what appeared to be a fine vein of decomposed quartz carrying free gold. An instant's inspection satisfied him that it was a true fissure, and clinging to a tiny projection of rock with one hand, he drove his pick-axe into the yielding formation with the other. Securing a fragment, he allowed his pick-axe to fall and heard it crash far below upon the rocks. He dared not even glance into the abyss that yawned beneath him, but with averted head crept back. A pound yielded over 60 ounces from the specimen secured, and the probabilities are that he will make a good thing out of it."

HE THOUGHT IT WAS A BEAR.

How a Tenderfoot Came in Range of a Forty-five.

The Leadville Chronicle is responsible for the following story which is good enough to be true: "'Nig' is a large, shaggy, black dog that appears to be the public property of a lot of the boys who toil with the pick and shovel upon the pine-fringed slopes of Mount Bross in Buckskin gulch. 'Nig' is a beautiful dog, but as the miners put it, 'Lord, what that dog don't know about most things ain't worth a cuss,' would lead to the impression that he was clever. After the day's work is over and the men are returning to their cabins, 'Nig' comes down the trail upon them with a swift though friendly rush.

"The other day, a tender foot expert from Pennsylvania, with a geological hammer in his hand, and a twenty-two calibre pistol in his belt, coolly sauntered up into the neighborhood of Nig's domain. With a friendly growl and the usual rush, Nig was on his way down the path. The expert wheeled suddenly, and pulling his toy pistol, fired, while Nig stopped short with a howl of pain.

"The dog's cry of anguish (for he was shot in the ear) brought one of the boys to the spot. The huge grizzled miner took in the situation at a glance, and quietly raising a forty-five calibre until it gleamed dangerously along the line of sight toward the form of the hapless expert with a roar that resembled the explosion of an Orsini bomb, yelled, 'What did you do thet fur, you —— ——?'

"Pale as the snow beds above him, and trembling like the mountain aspens in the gulch below, the pilgrim fell upon his knees, and in horrified accents blurted out, 'O God! I thought it was a bear!'"

Devices for Stealing Ore.

When we had emerged into open air, the manager took me to the office and gave me some very fine specimens of ore, some containing native silver, and these, with others obtained later, made a most excellent series for cabinet and laboratory use. Most of them were obtained from the men as they came out of the mine. Each gang works twelve hours, and the work goes on night and day without cessation the month over. As the men come out of the mine and pass through the gate they are searched—three times in all—for silver ore, yet they often manage to carry away a great deal in the course of a month, which they dispose of to the small haciendas in town, which "beneficiate" on their own account. Their methods of concealment are various and artful. One was to hollow the handles of their hammers, which they were permitted to carry out of the mines with them, and fill them full of ore; another to pulverize the ore and roll it up in cigarette papers; another to have it in little bags, so arranged with strings that they could change it from side to side, under their loose shirts, or serapes, when the keeper was passing his hands over them; they conceal it between their toes, in their ears and in the last places one would think of; their scanty clothing offers no aid to hiding. In the Rosario there is an old shaft 400 feet in length, leading from the top of the hill into the mine; it was long since abandoned, and is now used as a chimney for one of the engines in the mines. For a long time great quantities of ore were missing. The paid agents of the company reported that stealing was going on, but could not tell how. At last it was discovered that an adit had been driven into the hill to the old shaft, and up this dangerous place they had climed at night, dragging the bags of ore after them. An exploring party was sent in and found a dead man and some provisions, the man suffocated probably by the smoke.

The Silver Cord.

The Leadville Herald speaks as follows of the Silver Cord mine: "The Silver Cord was also yesterday visited by the reporter and all found busy activity. The road along the side hill to the ore houses is being widened into a fine wagon road. The stone foundation for the new office and assay rooms is completed and the building will be raised to-day. The large engine house is to be partly composed of the former middle incline building. This is being arranged and additions to the south side of it are to be built The first car load of new machinery for the mine arrived in Denver on Sunday, and more will follow. The new steel cables were put on the hoisting drum last week. It takes time to complete arrangements for such an extensive plan as this, but the buildings and all about the mine are being put up in a most substantial manner, and the appearance is the company has come to stay and proposes to arrange for long work in the future. Mr. Buzby, though not professing to be an experienced mining man, is certainly a good organizer and is full of business. He personally looks carefully after all the details. Arrangements are being made with the Iron Silver company to establish a joint hospital for the employes of both mines. For its support the men are to pay one dollar each a month, and if sick or disabled are to receive care and medical assistance free. Mr. A. Eilers is the newly appointed mining engineer of the company, and assists Mr. Buzby with his advice regarding the mine management. The ore output is from fifty to sixty tons a day.

EASTERN RATES FOR WOOL.

Condition of the Market and Current Prices.

We have received from Edward Mellor & Co., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, the following concerning the eastern wool market: "There has been a decided change for the better in business generally during the past few weeks with a moderate advance in prices, to which wool is no exception, and the demand seems to be restricted more owing to the light stocks yet offering than from any want of disposition on the part of consumers to operate, and it is only natural they should hold off, if possible, until they have a better and larger assortment to select from, which will also tend to keep values within a moderate range, whilst too free purchases now might cause prices to suddenly advance to a point from which there would undoubtedly be a sharp reaction, which it is better for all interested to avoid. The tone of the market is very strong for all descriptions, so that we look for a large amount of wool to be moved at good prices during the next two months. The following rates are paid for

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICAN WOOL.

Choice clips, graded, medium	25@28
" " " fine	21@25
" " " improved clip	22@24
Light improved	20@25
Average grades	17@19
Heavy fine	15@18
Course (carpet stock)	16@18
Black	15@16

FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS.

Information Desired by the War Department.

The following circular received by us from the war department, explains itself, and in compliance with the request expressed in the last paragraph we give as much publicity as possible to the circular:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, May 16, 1881.

There being now pending in this department numbers of volunteer pension claims which cannot be satisfactorily verified for want of information which missing records of discontinued volunteer commands would afford, and it having transpired in many instances that officers of the late volunteer forces have still in their possession or under their control books and other records pertaining to their corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, their attention is called to the fact that all such books and records should be deposited with this office, and they are earnestly requested to cause the same to be forwarded without delay to the adjutant general of the army, at Washington, District of Columbia.

No expense, other than postage or proper express charges (when packages exceed four pounds, the limit for mail parcels), can be paid by the government.

In the interest of the great number of widows, orphans and disabled soldiers whose claims are involved, the newspapers of the country are requested to give the substance of this circular the greatest publicity.

By order of the secretary of war.

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.
A. H. NICKERSON, Ass't Adjutant General.

Billy Arlington's minstrels are trying to secure dates for an appearance here.

Numerous camping parties are now leaving Manitou for Manitou park and other mountain retreats.

On account of sickness in his family Willie Edouin was compelled to cancel his engagement at the Opera House here.

The Manitou and Denver accommodation train leaves here at 7:55 a. m. instead of 7:30, as heretofore published.

No effort is being made on the part of the patriotic citizens of Colorado Springs to provide for a Fourth of July celebration.

Strawberries are now abundant in the market. They are of a better quality and much cheaper than they were at this time last year.

The tournament course is daily improving, and by August 20th, the day set for the opening of the tournament, it will be in a splendid condition.

Through a typographical error Anderson & Gaby's bid on the Deaf Mute institute was given as $10,590, whereas it should have been $11,590.

The Western Union telegraph office in this city is illuminated by a consumptive, pale and cadaverous kerosene light that looks as though it had come west for its health. The fixtures for gas are all in place, but the poverty-stricken Western Union can't afford a decent light.

The Opera House company have concluded to reduce the price of admission to the balcony circle from $1 to 75 cents. The admission price to the parquette and parquette circle will remain at $1 and $1.50.

Messrs. Matt France and G. H. Stewart members of the Deaf Mute board, yesterday opened the bids for the work on the Deaf Mute institute. The bids were as follows: Sessions $14,128, Stratton $14,790, Davis 12,490, Anderson & Gaby $10,590. The last-named bid was by far the lowest, and the contract will probably be awarded to Anderson & Gaby.

Mrs. C. W. Romney, editor of the Durango Record, was the first white woman, and, so far as known, the first woman of any color, to scale La Plata mountains to their top. In the preparation of the article on "The Mineral Resources of La Plata Mountains," just published in the Record, she visited all of the leading mines of that region, on horseback, and climbed 2,500 feet above timber line, to the top of Lewis mountain.

MUSIC AND MIMICRY.

Helen Potter's Pleiades at the Opera House.

One of the Most Artistic Entertainments of the Season.

One of the most appreciative audiences ever assembled in the new Opera House listened last evening to the entertainment offered by the Helen Potter combination. Applause was frequently bestowed upon the several performers, and in every case was more than deserved. The programme was made up of recitations, impersonations and musical numbers, every one of which was rendered in a most satisfactory manner. The musical selections were invariably encored, and were listened to with rapt attention by the audience. It is rarely that one has opportunity of listening to such well-chosen selections and to hear them so finely rendered.

The entertainment was given in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME:

Concertante—for four violins - - Eichberg
Misses Chandler, Shattuck, Launder, and Grebe.
Readings - - - - - - Selected
Miss Helen Potter.
Song—"Old Timbertoes," - - Tovey
Mr. J. Williams Macy,
Quartette—Andante and Conzonnett, Mendelssohn
Eichberg Quartette.
Valse Brilliannte, 'L. Estasi, - - Arditi
Miss Harriet Earnest.
Costumed Impersonation, a la Sara Bernhardt
Miss Helen Potter.
Scene from Hernani, by Victor Hugo.
Song—Simon the Cellarer - - Hatton
Mr. J. Williams Macy.
Quartette - - - - - - Selected
Eichberg Lady Quartette.
Song—Kerry Dance - - - Molloy
Miss Harriet Earnest.
Costumed Impersonation, a la Susan B. Anthony
Miss Helen Potter.
Duo—Trust Her Not - - - Balfe
Miss Earnest and Miss Macy.
Violin Solo—Theme and Variations, Weiniawski
Miss Lillian Chandler.
Costumed Impersonations, Temperance, a la John B. Gough
Miss Helen Potter.
Quintette—Husarenritt - - Spindler
Misses Chandler, Shattuck, Launder, Grebe and Green.

Of Helen Potter it is almost needless to speak, so well known are her rare powers. She is a perfect elocutionist, and possesses a voice of great fullness and depth. Her impersonations are wonderfully correct, and it is at times difficult to believe that the real character is not before the audience. She illustrated last evening the peculiar styles of oratory, argument and acting of Gough, Susan B. Anthony and Sara Bernhardt, and in each impersonation the skill shown was as remarkable as entertaining, while the "May Day," by Alice Carey, was finely recited. In fact Miss Potter has no equal in her chosen line, and well deserves the applause granted her last evening.

As we have said, it is rarely that our city has an opportunity of listening to such musical selections as were offered by the Eichberg Quartette, and by Miss Earnest and Mr. Macy. The quartette, particularly, performed the various selections with unusual brilliancy and smoothness of execution. Every selection was most enthusiastically received, and the performers were forced to respond to the repeated encores. After the "Andante, by Mendelssohn," the "Minuett, by Boccherini" was given, and after the "Swedish Wedding March" the "Abendleid, by Dorn," both being finely rendered and enthusiastically encored. Every lady of the quartette was a skillful performer, and the selections were rendered with a taste so fine and delicate that the whole effect was most pleasing and gratifying. It is not necessary to speak of any individual member, for all alike were possessed of that knowledge of their art which left no room for criticism.

The numbers chosen by Miss Earnest were not calculated to display her voice to the best advantage, but her renditions were brilliant and effective. Her voice is rather strong than sweet, though its full power could not be judged of in the selections given. Mr. Macy is possessed of a rich as well as powerful voice which was heard with charming effect in the songs of "Old Timbertoes" and "Simon the Cellarer." Miss Chandler favored the audience with only one violin solo, a selection from Wieniawaski, but this was so well performed, and so well received that in response to a demand for repitition another number, "La Pavane," by Eichberg, was given and with the same delicate expression which characterized the performances of the quartette of which Miss Chandler is the leader.

To-morrow evening a complete change of programme will be given and will doubtless be as entertaining as that of last night. All the artists may be trusted to do nothing in a careless manner, and last night's performances were such that one is sure to expect another treat to-night. It may safely be assert that no better entertainment has been offered the people of this city.

From Thursday's Daily.

ALLISON'S ARREST.

The Southern Bandit Behind the Bars.

Our telegraphic columns have contained a brief announcement of the arrest of Allison, the southern bandit. The New Mexican published at Santa Fe, gives the following particulars of the affair: "Governor Sheldon received yesterday information from Albuquerque of the arrest of Charlie Allison, the desperado of the San Juan country, and two of his men, named respectively Lewis Perkins and Henry Watts. The arrest was effected by Deputy Sheriff Hyatt of Colorado, and Justice of the Peace Sullivan, of Albuquerque. Deputy Sheriff Hyatt has been on the track of Allison for several days and was in Santa Fe on Wednesday looking after his man. The rewards offered for Allison amount to fourteen hundred dollars, and Perkins and Watts have two hundred and fifty dollars each offered for their arrest. These amounts made it well worth the while of the officers to capture the Allison party, and the result of the large offers is that the ringleaders of the party are now within the clutches of the law. When in Santa Fe Deputy Hyatt was very certain that he was on the right track and would take Allison in. He said that he had captured one of Allison's companions in crime, and confined him in jail at Alamosa, and that the fellow hoping to secure favor had 'given Charlie away,' by telling the officers that he would be at Albuquerque on Thursday night, June 16th. Deputy Sheriff Hyatt at once secured a party and started for that place. The men separated, but arranged to meet at Albuquerque night before last, and it is to be presumed that their plans were successfully carried through from the simple announcement of the arrest of the three desperadoes received by Governor Sheldon yesterday.

"The governor telegraphed immediately upon the receipt of the information to Sheriff Armijo, of Albuquerque, instructing that official to aid in every way in his power Deputy Sheriff Hyatt in holding his prisoners, until they can be taken back to Colorado. Allison is wanted in this territory for several crimes, but the governor will allow him to be taken to Colorado for trial, there being numerous indictments against him there. Perkins and Watts are also wanted in Colorado and will go north with Charlie, if they do not encounter Judge Lynch at Albuquerque, of which there was some anticipation yesterday. The party will probably start for Colorado in a day or two. It is said that Allison was making his way down into Lincoln county for the purpose of joining the Kid.

"Sheriff Hyatt is in big luck and very much to be congratulated. He has done a good thing for the country as well as for himself and he and the men who assisted him deserve the thanks of the people of Colorado and New Mexico.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Testimonials of Respect to a Resident of Colorado City.

It is not often the sons and daughters of toil are the objects of special marks of respect but on Tuesday evening this somewhat novel event took place in the old capital, some fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen meeting together in the school-house to pay a well merited compliment to Mrs. M. E. Foote, favorably known as a resident of Colorado City, who is about leaving for the east. For twelve long years alone and unaided has this old lady bravely fought the battle of life, earning a competence upon which she retires from business, and what is more winning the confidence and respect of all her neighbors—nor has she been selfish, but as the Lord has prospered her, she did good as opportunity was given her, and many poor and friendless sick and needy have cause to remember her kindness with gratitude. It was indeed pleasant to behold the kind feeling manifested, and to watch the old lady's face beaming with happiness as she received the warm greeting of her many friends. The proceedings of the evenings were enlivened by nice music in which Mr. Charles Stockbridge, Mrs. West, Mrs. Wiggin, Miss Louie Jones and Mr. Wright (just arrived from China) Mr. Clem. Stockbridge, Mr. F. J. Wiggin, Mr. J. P. Bird, with Masters Hill and Newall, took part. About 10 o'clock those present partook of refreshments, and a little before 12 went to their several homes much pleased, not, however, without an expression of hope on the part of many that Mrs. Foote will return and spend the remainder of her days in her old home.

HOSE COMPANY NO. THREE.

Organization of the J. M. Sigafus Company.

The young gentlemen of this city, ranging in age from eighteen to twenty, have organized a hose company and named it the J. M. Sigafus Hose company, No. 3. The company is made up of excellent material, and will prove a most ambitious and useful organization. Mr. Sigafus has generously announced that he will look after the uniforming of the company, and we understand the city council will recognize the boys and furnish them with a cart and hose. We have nothing but words of encouragement for the new company. We believe they will do good work, and we hope the council will confirm their organization and give them a good machine and good quarters.

A partial organization of the company has been made. Bob Martin has been chosen foreman; Roy Morton, first assistant; Burr Johnson, second assistant; Fred Heines, chairman, and Maunie Barnes secretary and treasurer. We hope the company will be confirmed and we believe it will prove very useful.

COLE'S CIRCUS.

Return of the Favorite Show to this City.

Cole's circus will soon appear in this city. The merits of this show are well known here and Cole has never failed to draw a big crowd. The circus has just returned from a successful trip to Australia. The San Francisco Examiner speaks as follows of the show:

The pavilion at the corner of Seventh and Market streets was filled to the limit of its seating capacity last night to witness the initial performance of this mammoth show. The menagerie has been considerably enlarged since it left here on its tour around the world, by the addition of some of the wonderful birds and animals of the antipodes, and include a white buffalo from India, the Maori war dances, Arabian athletes, kangaroos, ostriches and other Australian curiosities. The grand entree with its camels, elephants, ladies, knights in armor, and electric light shining on the spangles and the brilliant accoutrements, was a sight which brought forth applause from the audience. The wonderful performance which George Conkling puts his trained elephants through, was well done. The act consisting of running a bicycle on a wire suspended across the dome of the circus, caused a thrill to run through the spectators, and was performed by John Murtz, George Dunbar and Adelaide d'Attalie. The battoute leaping by the corps of athletes showed to what perfection human muscle can be brought by training several of the members doing a double ersault in masterly style. William Organ then introduced his trick horses, Humboldt and Hindoo, the former doing some wonderful jumping. The equestrian acts of Wooda Cook and Mlle. Adelaide were well executed. It is a notable fact that none but bare-back riders are engaged, and these are champions of their calling. W. O'Dale Stevens, with his dancing globes and electric table seemed to meet with the approbation of the audience. Miss Linda Jeal did a daring bare-back hurdle act, leaping with her horse, Salamander, through great circles of fire. The troupe of six trained stallions made their bow to the audience next, and were put through their part of the performance by William Organ, which includes waltzing on their legs, setting down on chairs and other difficult and ingenious tricks. Taken altogether, the circus is the most meritorious one that has been here for a good many years. The acrobats and riders are excellent, the animals well trained and the clowns have picked up some new jokes during their travels in foreign lands.

It should be remembered that this mammoth and mighty exhibition is to give performances in Colorado Springs, July 9th.

Once again the town clock peals forth the hourly note upon the keen night air.

The Manitou road between this city and Old Town is being regraded and otherwise greatly improved.

Judge Field left on the morning express yesterday for the Gunnison country, expecting to remain absent about ten days.

Numerous Pueblo families are daily moving to Colorado Springs for the summer. They come in search of cool weather and health.

Hon. James B. Orman, of Pueblo, accompanied by his family, has leased a residence in this city and will remain here during the summer.

The hotels at Manitou are filling up rapidly notwithstanding the fact that General Grant is not to be there as a grand attraction during July and August.

The new council chamber in the Opera House block will be ready for occupation on the first of the month and it will be a decided improvement on the old one.

City Marshal Beall informs us that some one is again distributing poison to the dogs, and the officers have upon several occasions been compelled to kill dogs suffering from the effects of it.

Tourists claim that they are charged toll for admittance to Cheyenne cañon. This same difficulty existed last season. The man who owns the entrance looks after the horses of those who visit the cañon and thus fairly earns a fee.

The Horticultural fair opened in Denver last Tuesday. We are especially glad to record the fact that the best display of strawberries came from Colorado Springs. The berries are described by the Denver Tribune as the largest and finest at the fair.

The Denver & Rio Grande base ball club are putting forth their utmost efforts to have the match game of ball between the Union Pacific club and their nine played in this city instead of at Denver, on July Fourth. Many of our citizens are desirous of seeing the match between these two rival organizations, and it is to be hoped that the game will be played here.

Postmaster Price has had instructions from the postoffice department to pay especial attention to the collection of postage on overweight letters. Each office in the United States has had similar instructions, and the revenue derived from this source will help to make the department self-sustaining. It is estimated that $25,000 will be daily saved by this move.

Mr. O. S. Brewster, of Canon City, and Miss Lura M. Kimball, daughter of Dr. E. C. Kimball, were married at the residence of the bride's parents on Tuesday morning, the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., officiating. Only a few of the more intimate relations and friends of the contracting parties were present. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for Canon City, where they will make their future home.

Mr. A. Kaufmann, of Messrs. Pasmore & Kaufmann the well known operatic managers, of Denver, was in the city yesterday. The object of his visit was to perfect arrangements for the appearance of the Pirates of Penzance in the Opera house here on next Wednesday and Thursday, June 28th and 29th, with a matinee on the afternoon of the 29th. The opera will be placed upon the stage here with 30 people in the cast, and in other details will be as fully complete as when produced so successfully at Denver under the direction of Messrs. Pasmore & Kaufmann.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—"*Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.*" WEBSTER.

Castoria—35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

Colorado Library

The first refreshing shower that we have had in several weeks visited the city last evening.

We understand that quite a severe hail storm prevailed in the vicinity of Manitou park on Wednesday.

Mr. J. F. Carr has been appointed the custodian of the town clock, and he purposes keeping it in running order.

Mr. Paul Beckwith, the mining engineer, who has been spending several days in the city, returned to the San Juan country yesterday.

Messrs. E. P. Howbert & Co. yesterday received a large invoice of fireworks and other suitable supplies for the proper observance of the Fourth of July.

There will be a special meeting of Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F. this (Friday) evening. Members are requested to be present. Work in the second degree.

Col. John Wanless and wife were among the departures for Denver on the afternoon express yesterday. The colonel goes to participate in the Knights Templar parade on Saturday.

The Denver & Rio Grande company are now selling commutation tickets over the Manitou branch of the road. A book containing 54 trip tickets is sold for $8, which reduces the fare from 25 to 15 cents.

Many of our merchants complain that there is more petty stealing going on in the city just at present than ever before. Several of them report that they are continually missing small articles from their counters and show cases.

City Marshal Beall says that the dog tax is now due and the owners of dogs had better see that it is paid if they want to see their curs protected. Mr. Beall proposes to strictly enforce the ordinance and thereby replenish the city's revenue.

Arrangements are being made by patriotic citizens of Manitou Park to celebrate Fourth of July in a grand manner. Running races will be the attraction during the day and in the evening there will be a display of fireworks followed by a ball.

The box sheet for the production of the Pirates of Penzance under the direction of Messrs. Pasmore & Kaufmann at the Opera house next Tuesday and Wednesday, June 28 and 29 will be opened at E. P. Howbert & Co.'s next Monday evening.

In another column Mr. Joseph Kenyon advertises a choice lot of Cotswold sheep for sale. The flock consists of 12,500 sheep, of which number 6,000 are ewes, 2,500 wethers, and 4,000 lambs. This is a bargain for anyone who wishes to embark in the sheep business.

A horse belonging to Mr. Abe Roberts, of the Mountaineer, either strayed or was stolen from the grazing ground near the Deaf-Mute institute, on Tuesday night. In another column will be found a description of the animal, for the return of which a liberal reward will be paid.

Some of the premiums were awarded at the State Horticultural Fair at Denver last Wednesday. Judging from the following, Colorado Springs was well represented:

Crawford & Chase, Colorado Springs, best collection of strawberries, first premium, $25.
Crawford & Chase, best single variety of strawberries, first premium, $2.
Crawford & Chase, best twelve samples of strawberries, first premium, $5.

Mr. O. H. Tittmann, of the United States Coast and Geodetic survey, was among the arrivals at the Colorado Springs Hotel yesterday. He will, in a few days, organize his corps of surveyors and continue the work on the thirty-ninth parallel survey, under the direction of the Coast and Geodetic department. This is the third season Mr. Tittmann has had charge of the work in this state. The operations of the corps for this year will be carried on principally in Eastern Colorado and Kansas.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Summary of the Year's Work in the Public Schools.

We have received from Principal Parker, of the public schools, the following report of all grades for the year ending June 17, 1881:

Whole number in attendance	780
Average number belonging	475
Average daily attendance	437
Aggregate attendance	83463
Number half-days absence	9992
Number unexcused	976
Number cases tardiness	2123
Number unexcused	1019
Number pupils suspended	20
Number receiving corporal punishment	6

EASTERN RATES FOR WOOL.

How the Staple is Quoted in Philadelphia.

We have just received from Coates Brothers, wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, a circular giving the condition of the wool market and the current rates. The circular is as follows: "Since our issue of the 1st instant there has been some advance in medium and fine wools and the whole market is stronger. Stocks are light and buyers have difficulty in obtaining supplies of some grades. The London auctions are also rather higher on desirable wools. Fine delaine wools are particularly inquired for here and would sell at full quotations. The woolen goods trade is slowly working into better condition and the future seems to promise a good market for wool at fair but not extravagant prices. Any effort to force values too high, would quickly react and probably repeat the experience of previous wool excitements. Very little wool has yet arrived from the west, but it must soon come on the market and present appearances indicate that it will meet with good sale at fair prices."

The following prices are paid for

COLORADO WOOL.

Medium and fine, choice	25@28
" " common	[illegible]

THE SEVEN STARS.

What an Unprejudiced Spectator Says.

One of the Most Artistic Entertainments of the Season.

When we returned to the office last evening after the entertainment given in the Opera House, by the Helen Potter Pleiades, we were not at all at a loss for compliments as to the merits of the entertainment. We were somewhat surprised, however, to observe an elderly gentleman, elegantly dressed, sitting in the editorial chair. The gentleman arose when we entered and said: "Is this the dramatic critic?"

"Yes, we are," we replied.

"Excuse me," said the gentleman. "I have attended the entertainment this evening, and I have been especially delighted. Perhaps you may not object to publishing the opinions of an unprejudiced spectator."

"It altogether depends" we replied, "upon the view you take. We were delighted. If you didn't like it we shall most emphatically decline to give you space in our columns."

"But I did like it," said the gentleman, "and I liked it so well that I am willing to sacrifice two or three hours of sleep to express my pleasure."

"What struck you favorably?"

"Well, I rather like to see a woman fiddle," said this old gentleman.

"Fiddle?" exclaimed we.

"It's all very well for you to pretend to be shocked," said he, "but you like to see a woman fiddle just as well as I do. Look at Miss Chandler, for instance. Does not the graceful movement of her white hand, the piquant gesture of her dimpled elbow give you a truer idea of Beethoven than you could acquire from a dried-up old *hortus siccus* specimen of a violinist from the Fatherland?"

"We cannot deny that," said we, "you are correct."

"To look at creamy fingers touching the strings of a violin and to behold a shapely arm guiding its bow is enough to command the admiration of the average male. But when genius presides behind the bow and directs the white hands, the universal verdict must be one of commendation."

"How about the baritone?" asked we.

"Do you know," said our friend, "I rather like Macy; I only wish he would sing in English. I don't like this Greek and Hebrew affectation."

"We beg your pardon but Macy did sing in English last night."

"What! By all the fraudulent clay gods of New Mexico, I was sure that he sang in Italian. He's a good looking fellow and all he needs to learn is to talk American if he pretends to talk American."

"Why haven't you mentioned Helen Potter?" we asked.

"Do you know," said our Mentor, "I have seen all the great actors of the age; I do not like to criticise, but I can say that nobody can imitate Kate Claxton like Miss Potter. That peculiar sibilant accent, that droop of the corners of the mouth, that steadfast stare of the eyes, that quiet hiss as all the sibilants were reproduced with remarkable verisimilitude."

"Do you think Miss Potter is an actress?"

"Most emphatically I do. I am beyond the age when merely physical charms will dazzle. I recognize in Miss Potter, intellect and genius. I believe that the days of the lyceum are ended. Miss Potter is the last of a brilliant line, Miss Dickinson has waned, Gough is merely a memory, Bayard Taylor is dead, Mark Twain is crazy, and the lyceum is defunct. Miss Potter is still young enough to take the stage. If she have half as much originality as she has mimetic powers she can make a hit far in advance of Mary Anderson. I have seen Mary Anderson in her best parts. She is an angular girl, suffused with intellect. She has no right, human, or divine, to play Juliette. She is cold as an iceberg. She might play Bianca, and upon a pinch Parthenia, but in the last act the simulation of affection is a great strain upon Anderson's powers. Miss Potter upon the other hand, knows that she moulds men at her will. She is strong physically and intellectually. She can give a counterfeit presentment of Bernhardt, of Gough or of Claxton that is especially wonderful."

"I beg your pardon," said the GAZETTE critic, "but will you give me your name?" By the time this question had been propounded the editorial office was found to be vacant, but the GAZETTE critic will hold himself responsible for all that appears this morning.

IT WAS THE CAT.

Thrilling Adventures of a Well-Known Citizen.

Colonel Converse, the clever artificer in brass and iron, met with a thrilling adventure yesterday evening on Pike's Peak avenue. The colonel was sauntering along quietly smoking a cob-pipe, and meditating on some profound philosophical question, when he was "thrown off his base," so to speak, by a tremendous and fiendish yell, which nearly destroyed the integrity of his tympanni. The colonel was just in front of Peck & Farrar's market when this cry of anguish reached his ear. The next moment a cat of prodigious size, with a tail swollen to the proportions of a hogshead and with eyes emitting more sparks of color than Ben Crowell's diamond, dashed into the street. Three bipeds armed with cleavers, saws, and hatchets and reinforced by a quadruped in the shape of a big bull-dog came tearing after the excited cat. Colonel Converse at once took in the magnitude of the situation. He saw that the cat was mad, that the three men were mad and that the bull-dog was mad, so with that [illegible] instinct of his he at once cat. The chase was a long and exciting one. The cat tried to get into Tilton's store and smash the crockery, but the screen door prevented; then it made a rush for Robinson's drug store. Colonel Converse rather encouraged this idea, but the cat stumbled on the threshold and the colonel making a misstep sat down on the cat. The animal was instantly killed, and Colonel Converse will be decorated by the members of the Colorado Springs Mendacity club on the Fourth of July next.

Some interesting races will take place at the Pike's Peak Driving Park to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. There will be a one mile dash between Flanagan's b. g. Jim and West's Sailor Boy, for a purse of $100. Mr. Richens, of Manitou, names "Lady Floss" and Mr. Flanagan names "Sitting Bull" in a 300 yard dash for a purse of $50. The patrons of sport will be repaid by attending these races, as several side issues are expected.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—	
Dried Alden	13@15c
Michigan sliced	10@12½c
BRAN—	
Colorado	$1 60@1 70 cwt.
BUTTER—	
Colorado ranch	25@30c
CRACKERS—	
Premium soda	10c
Oyster	12½c
CHEESE—	
Per pound	20c
COFFEE—	
Rio	20@25c
Java roasted	40c
Mocha, roasted	40c
EGGS—	
State, candled, per dozen	25c
Ranch, per doz	30c
FLOUR—	
Per hundred	$3 00@4 00
Buckwheat	6@7c
MEAT—	
Ham	12½@15c
Dry salt	11@12½
Bacon	12@13c
Lard	14@15c
RICE—	
Sandwich Island	12c
Carolina	11@12½
SALT—	
Per barrel	$4 25@4
SUGAR—	
Granulated	13@14c
Extra C	11½@12½c
STARCH—	
Pearl	8c
Silver Gloss	12½c
SYRUPS—	
Honey, per gallon	$1@1 20
New Orleans	90c@$1 00
Fine table	90c@$1 00
TEAS—	
Imperial	75c@$1 00
Gunpowder	75c@$1 00
Japan	50c@$1 00
Oolong	60c@$1 00
English Breakfast	75c@$1 00
HAY—	
Baled upland	$27 per ton
POTATOES—	
Per cwt. old	$2 50@3 25
" " new	$4 00@5 00

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all par's of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

10 14 tf

RACES!

—IN—

Manitou Park

—ON—

JULY 4.

I. AN ALL-COMERS SADDLE HORSE RACE, one-half mile. Horses that have been kept exclusively for racing barred. Post entrance $10.

II. HURDLE RACE, one half mile, ten flights, 3 feet hurdles. Open to all. Post entrance, $5.

III. FLAT RACE, five hundred yards. Open to all. Post entrance $2.50.

IV. COW PONY RACE, two hundred and fifty yards, for horses not exceeding 14 2 in. Post entrance, $2.50.

V. CONSOLATION RACE. Post entrance $2.50.

The Purses will Average from $50 to $100.

There will be two prizes and a save-stakes given to each race.

Any one wishing to enter their horses, should give notice to

H. G. THORNTON,

Manitou Park, Manitou.

Good Accommodations

For man and horse in the park. Luncheon bar on the course.

RACES COMMENCE AT 12 M.

Strayed or Stolen,

From this city Tuesday night, June 21, a bay horse, eight years old, black mane, tail and legs, mane rather heavy, branded with triangle on left shoulder, right hind foot white below fetlock; very gentle, been fed heavily of grain, a little below medium in flesh; had on heavy halter and fifty feet of about half-inch rope, with fence post attached to the end. I will pay a

LIBERAL REWARD

for his return to me, or for information leading to his recovery.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COL., June 22d, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county, at the county seat, on Saturday, July 23, 1881, viz:

Alonzo Welty, Homestead entry No. 1102, for the se¼ sw¼ sec. 8, and e ½ nw qr, ne qr sw qr sec. 17, tp 14 s, r 70 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, S. P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and B. F. Roberts, of Florissant, El Paso county, Colorado.

Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1103, for the se qr sw qr sec 5, e hf nw qr and ne qr sw qr sec 8, tp 14, s, r 70 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, S. P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and B. F. Roberts, of Florissant, El Paso county, Col.

George Welty, Homestead entry, No. 1104, for the se qr sw qr sec. 17, n hf nw qr and sw qr nw qr sec. 20, tp 14 s, r 70 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, S. P. Faulkner, B. F. Roberts and T. Marcott, of Florissant, El Paso county Col.

Francis S. Hutchins, Homestead entry, No. 639, for the sw qr sw qr sec. 15, nw qr nw qr sec 22, and n hf ne qr sec. 21, tp 12 s, r 66 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: A. P. Hall, A. Brinker, S. W. Crapper and H. C. Piggott, of Husted, El Paso county, Col.

Theophilus Lawson, one of the heirs of John Lawson, deceased, who made Homestead entry No. 834, for the s hf se qr ne qr se qr and se qr sw qr sec. 29, tp 11 s, r 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Joshua Skinner, J. W. Gilluly, Sam'l Willard and F. L. Martin, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado

William B. Ross, Declaratory statement, No. 5859, for the nw ¼ of ne ¼ and n½ of nw¼ sec. 1, tp 15, s of r 67 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tracts, viz: Oscar Rose, Fred. Buck, I. Buck and Alfred Brown, all of Colorado Springs, El Paso county Col.

wf-25-5. MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO.

The people of the State of Colorado send greeting:

To John Miller, James Miller, Joseph Miller, William Miller, Hanna Barrett, Polly Worthington and Nancy Mahan.

Whereas, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of George P. Miller, late of said county, deceased, has been presented by Jerome Plummer of Independence, Penn., to the county court of said county for probate, and the 25th day of July, 1881, has been set for hearing the application for the probate of said instrument, as the said last will and testament of said George P. Miller, deceased; and whereas it appears from said instrument and other satisfactory evidence that said deceased died, seized and possessed of real and personal estate in this state and in the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and that you, the above named persons are heirs at law of said deceased. Therefore you are hereby notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1881, then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court.

Witness E. A. Colburn, judge of said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1881.

[SEAL] w-f-25-4

Commutation of Homestead.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COL. June 13th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler, Albert Anthony, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: July 23, 1881, before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs. His claim is made by Homestead application No. 87, and is for the se qr of the ne qr of the n hf of the se qr of the sw qr of the se qr of section 24, tp 13 s, range 71 w, and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: A. Fromm, H. H. Bean, John Barker and H. S. Root, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

wf 25 5. JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John Langmeyer deceased, notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of July, A. D., 1881, being one of the regular days of the July term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Beatrice Frederica Langmeyer, Administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such Administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such Administratrix, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 25th, 1881. F. B. LANGMEYER, Administratrix of the estate of John Langmeyer, deceased. wf 25 4

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of James N. Crouse, deceased, notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of July, A. D., 1881, being one of the regular days of the July term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Sarah Crouse, Administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such Administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such Administratrix, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 25th, 1881. SARAH CROUSE, Administratrix of the estate of James N. Crouse, deceased. wf 25 4.

SHEEP FOR SALE!

6,000 Young Breeding Ewes, 2 500 Wethers, 4,000 Lambs by side of Ewes.

These sheep are Cotswold and Merino Cross. Shear 5 pounds to average. Wool sold last year for 32½ cents per pound. Address

JOSEPH KENYON,

Colorado Springs.

AT COLORADO SPRINGS!

Saturday, July 9th.

RETURNING FROM A

VICTORIOUS VOYAGE

In Foreign Lands,

The identical supremely great and world-famous consolidation, having performed to applauding millions beyond the seas,

FOUR TIMES ITS FORMER SIZE

And five times larger than any three shows in the world,

W. W. COLE'S

—TWO MILLION DOLLAR—

NEW GIGANTIC CIRCUS.

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

Congress of Living Wonders and Academy of Trained Animals,

Faithfully representing and depicting the peculiar, striking and varied marvels of

EVERY LAND UNDER THE SUN;

Illustrating each nation with living examples and multiplied attractions gathered during a journey in all parts of the world, there exhibiting and gaining the unanimous approval of learned critics and royal rank.

The Only Show to Circumnavigate the Earth,

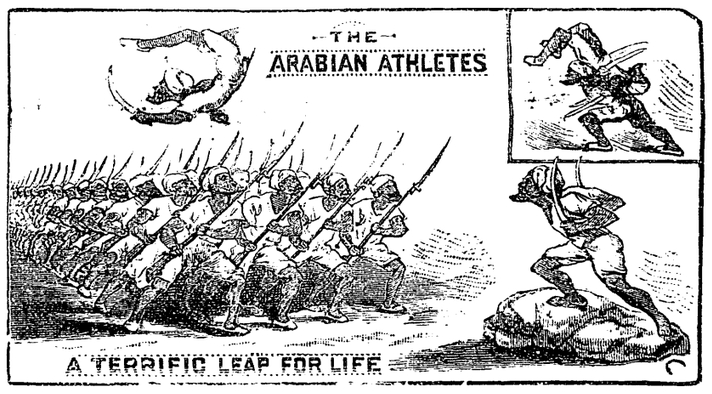
Retaining mammoth ocean steamers and many railroad trains, thus enabling me to bring back

A PERFECT FLOOD OF AMAZING NOVELTIES

A list of which would require a volume. Therefore I will only mention a few prominent and totally new features, such as you never saw before, and whose counterpart all the shows of the earth cannot produce.

LOOK AT THE ARRAY OF ADDED ATTRACTIONS.

Headed by the acme of mid air ventures, the daring



Aerial Bicycle Riders!

Whose reckless voyages in the aerial seas, along a slender strand of wire, mounted upon a frail narrow tread bicycle, going at lightning speed and carrying three, male and female, aerialists, completely overshadows all previous exploits in arenic exhibitions. Following this inspiring climax will be seen

THE HEROINE HURDLE RIDER, M'LLE LIDA JEAL,
Just crowned the "Fire Queen

A TROUP OF MOARI WAR DANCERS,
Tatooed natives of the South Sea Islands.

GENUINE BEDOUIN ARABS,
Vaulters, Tumblers, and Herculean Sons of Palestine.

THE NECROMANCERS OF INDIA,
The Wizard Wonders of a Mystic Race.

THE HINDOO SNAKE CHARMERS,
Who play with Venemous Reptiles.

EAST INDIA JUGGLERS AND DANCERS,
Utterly new to this country.

And yet I have to announce an engagement with and positive appearance of the

ORIGINAL AND ONLY AUSTRALIAN **BLONDIN**

The hero of all notable hazards upon the lofty wire, and wearer of studded belts, and heavy jeweled medals, won by reason of his daring performances and thrilling adventures at dizzy height and over Niagara's awful gulf, and who will at each exhibition repeat his world-famous feats of carrying a man upon his back, and giving various other illustrations of an unfaltering nerve, while he walks and runs blindfolded along a small steel wire suspended fully one hundred feet above the spell-bound spectators. I shall also present

A WILD SNOW-WHITE BUFFALO, The first and only one ever captured.
THE MAMMOTH KANSAS OX, Weight 3,100 pounds, a domesticated mastodon.
A HERD OF PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, Educated to a wonderful degree of excellence.
THE BEST PERFORMING STALLIONS in the WORLD. Beautiful beyond all comparison.

A SPANISH PERFORMING BULL, Faithfully representing the great bull fight.
A GROUP OF GIANT KANGAROOS, Captured while traveling through Australia.
5,000 MUSEUM CURIOSITIES, Gathered in all parts of the world.
3,500 BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES, In the great Menagerie.
150 SKILLED ARENIC CELEBRITIES will appear in this enormous circus.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT BURNING NIGHT AND DAY.

Lady Riders, Lady Gymnasts, Lady Acrobats, Lady Bicycle Riders, Lady Vaulters, Eight Champion Bareback Riders, Huge Dens of Performing Animals, Four very funny Clowns, A grand School of Brute Scholars, and 1,000 Mighty Marvels not enumerated. But don't fail to see our

Great Free Street Pageant!

Specially given to illustrate our supremacy over all others. A Gorgeous Golden Guarantee of unequalled magnificence, positively surpassing all poetic visions. You never saw the like before. All royal pagentry far eclipsed. Every morning the great street parade.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1 and 7.

ONLY ONE TICKET REQUIRED TO ALL.

ADMISSION $1.00, CHILDREN UNDER 10 HALF PRICE.

LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Law Vindicated and Life More Secure.

W. H. Salisbury, Alias W. H. Canty, Expiates His Crime.

The town yesterday was not apparently in any very great state of excitement, but there was evidently an undercurrent of strong feeling. The fact that before the sun should set a condemned criminal would pay the penalty of his crime with his life in the jail yard of the county jail, in a county where never before had a man died at the command of the law caused this suppressed excitement. Canty passed his last night in apparent comfort, sleeping soundly most of the time. Deputy Sheriff Dana was his especial guard and once during the night when Canty awoke the two enjoyed a smoke together.

As early as 12.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon crowds of people began to gather in the vicinity of the jail, merely out of curiosity to see the doomed man pass from the jail door to the enclosure which surrounded the scaffold. The crowd was kept back a distance of about 100 feet from the enclosure by a circle of armed guards, while in the immediate vicinity of the jail were numerous other armed deputies. Only those having tickets issued by the sheriff were admitted to the enclosure which surrounded the scaffold. The scaffold had an old-fashioned drop with trap swung on hinges. The structure was twelve feet square the distance from the ground to the trap being seven feet and from the trap to the cross beam to which the rope was attached six feet eight inches. Sliding bolts, operated by a lever kept the trap in position. The lever and the person who pulled were concealed entirely from sight, as was also the lower part of the scaffold below the trap platform, with the exception of an opening at the back for light. The trap was three feet square, and a weight of 150 pounds attached to it carried it quickly away from the doomed man. The rope was five-eighths of an inch thick, made of oiled hemp, and well adapted to withstand a fall of five feet. Sheriff Smith took every effort to provide against any mishaps. The drop was a much longer one than generally used, but it was specially requested by the doomed man that the drop be made of a sufficient depth to break his neck and put him out of agony at once. The scaffold was wholly constructed of planed lumber, and the upper portion of it was painted. Surrounding it was a board fence 20 feet high, leaving an enclosure of about 40 feet square, within which those holding passes were admitted. The time set for the execution was two o'clock, and at that time over a thousand people were assembled in the open square surrounding the jail; but, as before stated, they were kept at least one hundred feet from the scaffold yard by armed guards. All having passes to the execution were required to show them before entering the lines. Nothing could be seen from the open square—not even the cross-beam of the scaffold—but still the crowd gathered there, surging to and fro in their anxiety to at least get a glimpse of Canty as he passed from the jail door to the scaffold. About half-past two it was whispered about that the doomed man had left his cell and was about ready to proceed to the scaffold. Shortly afterward Deputy Sheriff Dana came to the south entrance of the jail, and motioned to Sheriff Smith who was standing near and informed him that the doomed man was ready for the dreaded ordeal. At 2.53 p. m. the door of the jail was thrown open and W. H. Salisbury, alias W. H. Canty, stepped from the door sill to the stone steps, supported upon either side by Sheriff Smith and Deputy Sheriff Dana.

Following immediately behind them was the Rev. T. L. Smith, pastor of the M. E. church, south, and the Rev. J. S. Mabie, both of whom had passed the last moments with the doomed man in his cell. While passing from the jail door to the scaffold Canty glanced carelessly around upon the by-standers and when about ten feet from the scaffold-yard stopped and shook hands with Mr. Ziegentuss, city editor of the Denver Republican, who happened to be standing near the path, saying as he did so, "Goodbye, old boy; God bless you."

As the doomed man entered the gates to that enclosure which surrounds the scaffold the crowd pressed closely behind him, but the numerous guards held them back and none but the few having passes gained admittance. The stairs leading to the scaffold lead almost from the gate which entered the yard. These stairs were narrow and but one could pass up them at a time. Canty mounted them freely and without support, while Sheriff Smith followed close behind. Once upon the scaffold, Canty was placed in the center of the platform, immediately over the drop, while upon either side stood Sheriff Smith and Deputy Sheriff Dana. Near the head of the stairs, and in front of the doomed man, stood the Rev. T. L. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Mabie, also Mr. Yarberry, the scaffold guard. As soon as the confusion caused by the approach of Canty and those accompanying him had subsided, Mr. Dana pulled from his pocket the death warrant, and turning his face to the doomed man, to whom it was directed, he read its contents in a clear and distinct voice. Canty appeared utterly indifferent as to what the sum and substance of the document was, and while Deputy Sheriff Dana was reading it he was casting his eyes about upon those who had been admitted to the enclosure.

When Mr. Dana had finished reading the the death warrant Sheriff Smith read the reprieve granted by Governor Pitkin, whereby Canty's existence had been prolonged five weeks. While the sheriff was reading the document Canty displayed remarkable coolness. He raised his right hand, the only one he had, and grasped the rope, one end of which was fastened to a ring above his head, the other end to the brace which supported the cross beam to the right of him. The rope swung loosely from the ring to the post and was merely placed in that position so as to be out of the way. Canty at first pulled at the rope nervously and then deliberately passing his arm through that part which hung down he supported himself in that position for several minutes, When told by the sheriff that he was at liberty to speak a few words in his behalf if he chose so to do, Canty released his arm from the sling in which he had temporarily placed it, and stepping to the front of the platform, he addressed the following words to those who were standing below him:

In my younger days I was taught not to lie and brought up to believe in a hereafter, neither will I lie to those standing here. It is no place to tell a lie, for in a few brief moments I will be ushered before my God and my Maker. I have sworn that I am innocent of shedding the blood of Tom Perkins, and I want every one within the sound of my voice to hear it and I want it published to the world. I am a gambler, and I am not ashamed to own it right here on the scaffold, for I can safely say that in my associations with the gamblers I never found a more friendly or hospitable class of people. Had I killed that man Perkins I would not have been here to-day, and I again say in the presence of you all that I die an innocent man. I have faced death many times. I have been on many a battle field, but never before have I been brought face to face with death powerless to protect myself as I am now. I know that I must die, and die I will like a man without flinching. I know that I can expect but little sympathy from the people of Colorado Springs. I was unjustly prosecuted in this county, and unjustly condemned for shedding the blood of Tom Perkins. I was told before I was brought here for trial that I could expect no mercy from a jury in El Paso county, and that if I went there for trial that I would surely hang. I will maintain to my last moments that I was unfairly prosecuted in your court. There stands the prosecuting attorney," said he as he pointed to Mr. D. W. Robbins, whom he mistook for Mr. William Harrison, one of the attorneys who assisted in the prosecution of Canty in the district court. "You know as well as I that I was condemned by men who perjured themselves in their testimony. You prosecuted the case well and of course it was your duty to do so."

He still directed his remarks in a rambling way to Mr. Robbins, but when told that he was addressing his conversation to the wrong man, he made an apology, saying:

"I would not, in these my last moments, wrongfully accuse, and I again earnestly beg your pardon. Do not think it strange because I am shedding tears. Were you in my boots you would probably do the same. No man ever, if he were innocent, could meet such a death without tears. Besides the sheriff there is no man here but the Rev. Mr. Smith from whom I have received courtesies and to him I am duly grateful. I have believed that it was useless for man, standing as I do upon the scaffold condemned of murder, to appeal to God for sympathy, but Mr. Smith has taught me different, and I pray to God that He will pardon my sins. I have read the account in the Denver News which gives me the name of Salisbury, and say that I am a relative of Ben Butler. I acknowledge that my name is W. H. Salisbury, but am not nor never have been related to Mr. Butler. I have fought in many a battle, served four years in the Third Massachusetts regiment, but what is death on the battle field compared to this. Only one more word before I meet my God, and that I die an innocent man."

Tears flowed freely from Canty's eyes while he was talking, and toward the last he displayed considerable emotion. His remarks lasted nineteen minutes; and he frequently repeated the same words. At three o'clock Canty knelt to the platform, while the Rev. Mr. Smith delivered a short prayer. As he rose to a standing position, he staggered to the back of the platform, where he spent a few moments in conversation with Sheriff Smith and the Republican reporter.

He was then placed upon the drop, while the officers proceeded to bind his arms and feet. At 3:06 p. m., while they were binding him, he said: "Good-bye all; nothing can save me. I have faith in a Savior and a hereafter, and die innocent. I want to kneel down and pray once more." The Rev. Mr. Mabie stepped to his side, while the officers assisted him to kneel, and delivered a last prayer for the doomed and penitent man. At 3:11 p. m. Deputy Sheriff Dana approached from behind and placed the black cap over Canty's head, he (Canty) still maintaining his innocence to the last. At 3:12 the signal was given, the drop fell and all that was mortal of W. H. Salisbury alias W. H. Canty was ushered into eternity. As the body disappeared from sight through the drop the rope where it was attached to the ring severed and allowed the body of Canty to fall to the ground, Every precaution had been taken to prevent an accident of this kind, but it is thought that the several tests had weakened the rope and caused it to break. As soon as possible the rope was tied, the body again raised to a hanging position and there retained until pronounced dead by the physicians in attendance. At 3:18 p. m. pulsation had ceased, but the heart was still beating. At 3:20 the heart ceased beating and W. H. Salisbury alias W. H. Canby was pronounced dead by the physicians in attendance. They were Doctors Kimball, Strickler, Coombs, Sanford and Darroch. It was the universal opinion of them all that the neck had been broken by the fall and that Canty suffered no agony by the breaking of the rope. At 3.28 p. m. the body was lowered into a metallic casket and removed to the undertaking rooms of Reynolds and Westerfield.

The rooms were thrown open to the public, and from 5 o'clock until 8 there was a constant crowd of those anxious to see the remains of the dead man passing in and out. On the day previous to the hanging Canty made the following deposition, which will establish his identity as that of W. H. Salisbury:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Colorado,
and County of El Paso. } ss.

I, William H. Salisbury, now in the county jail of said county of El Paso, in the state aforesaid, being duly sworn on my oath do say that:

My true and lawful name is William H. Salisbury; that I was born in the state of Massachusetts on the the third day of October, 1848; that I have, under the name of William H. Canty, been tried and convicted at Colorado Springs, in the said El Paso county, of the murder of one Thomas Perkins, and have been sentenced to be hung on to-morrow, the 17th day of June, 1881, as a punishment for said murder; that while affirming and insisting upon my innocence of the murder of the said Thomas Perkins, I desire to declare and publish to the world that my true name is William H. Salisbury, born as above stated, and that I am the son of Charles H. Salisbury and Rebecca Salisbury, in the state of Massachusetts, and who were living at one time in said state at New Bedford; that William Canty and William H. Salisbury are one and the same person; that I have a sister, or did have, who married one David H. Wardross and who once lived in West Newton, Massachusetts. [Signed.] WILLIAM H. SALISBURY. Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of June, 1881.

ANDREW L. LAWTON,
Notary Public.

The crime for which Canty paid the extreme penalty of the law yesterday in the jail yard of the county jail was committed in Buena Vista, Chaffee county, Colorado, on the 29th day of April, 1880. He shot and killed Thomas L. Perkins, once of Colorado Springs, but at that time a police officer of Buena Vista. The manner of the shooting, as brought forth in the testimony, was as follows: Officer Perkins had arrested a gambler known as "Dutch Bill," and was attempting to convey him to the jail, when Canty appeared and said threateningly to Perkins: "You release him!" Perkins replied: "I will not do it; he is my prisoner." Upon this, Canty said: "Release him, or, d—n you I will make you release him." To this Perkins made no reply, and Canty drew his pistol and fired. The first shot did not take effect. Canty then hesitated three or four seconds before he fired again, during all of which time Perkins kept pulling his prisoner along. Then Canty fired a second time and struck Perkins in the arm. Perkins released his prisoner and reached for his revolver, whereat Canty fired the third shot which took effect in Perkins' hand. At this juncture Perkins called for help and exclaimed, "For God's sake is there not a policeman here to help me." when Canty advanced two or three steps towards him and pointed his pistol at his breast and fired. Perkins fell and Canty and his companions fled.

The testimony showed conclusively that Canty shot Perkins in cold blood and without the excuse of provocation or even of intoxication. His trial for the crime was held in this city, on a change of venue, and began on Tuesday, April 19, 1881, lacking just ten days of being the anniversary of his crime. Judge J. C. Helm occupied the bench and the attorneys for the prosecution were Webster Ballenger esq. and William Harrison esq. The defense was represented by Judge Genahl, W. W. Orrick, Esq., and L. B. Parker, Esq. The jury consisted of the following named gentlemen: Kleimburg, Ray, Beesey, Dryden, Robbins, Riddle, Douglas, Ripley, Wilson, Bostwick, Dickson and Allen. About thirty witnesses were examined and from all this mass of testimony the jury drew their unalterable conclusion that Canty had been guilty of a cold-blooded, deliberate and premeditated assassination. The trial occupied four days and the jury after staying out only four hours came in with a verdict of murder in the first degree. On the 21st of April this verdict was rendered. On Saturday, April 24th, lacking only five days of an anniversary of the murder, Canty was brought into court and sentence was pronounced by Judge Helm. When Canty was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him he gazed firmly at the judge and said: "Only one thing, I am innocent, and when I get on the scaffold, it will be my last word that I am innocent, if it comes to that. I never killed that man."

It did come to that, and Canty, true to his word, asserted his innocence with his last breath when the black cap had been drawn over his head.

Canty was sentenced to be executed on the 10th day of May, 1881, but his counsel succeeded in securing a reprieve of the governor until the 17th day of June, 1881. During this time they prepared a voluminous report of the case, and asked the supreme court for a new trial on a writ of error. The court refused to grant this, and the governor declined to interfere again, and so yesterday Canty died the death of a felon.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Graduating Exercises Yesterday of the Class of '81.

The graduating exercises of the senior class of the High school took place in the central building yesterday. The High school room was crowded with visitors to such an extent that large numbers of the pupils and many of the visitors were compelled to stand. The room was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and just over the stage hung an evergreen shield, on which was displayed the date 1881 in white flowers.

There were only three members of the graduating class which consisted of Miss Lizzie Doak, Thomas S. McMorris and Harry M. Wellman. The exercises were presented in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME:

Instrumental duet..............Pearl of the Sea.
Lizzie Doak, Alice Rogers.
Recitation..........."The Slaves of Martinique."
Eliza Rollins.
Duet..............................Hope Beyond.
Fannie Aiken, Minnie Houk,
Essay..Life.
Harry M. Wellman.
Concert Recitation......Cobbler Keezar's Vision.
Seventh Grade.
Solo...............................A Doubting Heart.
Eva Gaines.
Essay..Progress.
Thomas S. McMorris.
Solo...............................Sing Sweet Bird.
Maude Walker.
Recitation.........................The Quaker Widow.
Eva Gaines.
Essay............Cheerfulness, with valedictory.
Lizzie A. R. Doak.
Solo and Chorus.................Parting Whispers.
Solo by Irene Burnes
Presentation of Diplomas by Rev T. C. Kirkwood

The music with which the literary exercises were occasionally varied was furnished entirely by the pupils and showed a great degree of proficiency. The first literary exercise of the afternoon was a recitation by Miss Eliza Rollins entitled, "The Slaves of Martinique." The recitation was given in an excellent manner and was well received.

Mr. Harry Wellman read his graduating essay, which bore the short but comprehensive title of "Life." The essay showed careful preparation and much study, and made a very favorable impression.

The recitation in concert by the pupils of the seventh grade, entitled "Cobbler Keezar's Vision," was especially pleasing. The perfect time kept by the participants, the clearness of their enunciation, and the appropriateness of their emphasis and inflection demonstrates the fact that they had been carefully instructed.

Mr. Thomas S. McMorris, one of the graduating class, read an essay on "Progress" which was listened to with the close attention which its merits demanded.

The recitation, "The Quaker Widow," by Miss Eva Gaines, was given in appropriate costume and was a quaint and characteristic effort.

The last essay of the afternoon was by Miss Lizzie Doak, of the graduating class, and was entitled "Cheerfulness." The essay also embodied the valedictory. Miss Doak made a very handsome appearance upon the stage, her dress being simple, yet elegant and appropriate. When she had concluded her farewell words she was presented with a number of beautiful boquets from her friends and classmates. The valedictory portion of Miss Doak's essay was as follows:

VALEDICTORY.

Our school work here is now completed and it is my part to say "farewell."

The training that we have received is one of the stepping stones from which we must pass into the active paths of life. Let us, therefore, as we journey on our way, realize that we are preparing ourselves for life-work; place high our standard, and with a firm tread and tearless eye press steadily forward. When we feel that the journey is hard let us keep before us the words that so inspired Longfellow's Flemming, "Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth without fear and with a manly heart."

We can not live upon the allurements of hope and expectation nor dream ourselves into a character—we must labor. Some happy talents and some fortunate opportunity may form the two sides of the ladder on which men mount, but the rounds of that ladder must be made of stuff to stand the wear and tear.

Let us look for the resting places in life also; the most successful workers are most mindful of the proper amount of rest and recreation for both the mind and body. What general would wage war successfully if he engaged in battles incessantly?

The great mistake of American people is that they live to work instead of working to live. Let *us* remember that work is only a means unto an end.

Nobility in life consists in the faithful performance of duties both great and small. Often a trifle in some situations turns the scale of fate and rules the most important action.

We live in deeds not in years, in thoughts not breaths. He most lives who thinks the most—feels the noblest—acts the best. Life's but a means unto an end—that end, beginning means and end to all things—God.

We must now bid adieu to the school-room where we have shared the same joys, and the same trials of puzzling problems and tiresome examination—the room where our unlawful whisperings have so often disturbed the stillness of the air.

We hope that as we go out from this room to-day we may carry with us the good and pure principles that our teachers have ever endeavored to implant in our hearts, and that they may feel that their persistent labor has not been wasted on barren soil.

Schoolmates, it is with feelings of regret that we leave you to-day, and the many happy hours that we have spent with you will be fresh in our memories through life. With the wish that each and all of you may grow up good and noble soldiers in life's combat and receive the reward of the faithful, we say "good bye."

Teachers, accept our heart-felt thanks for the interest that you have always manifested in our advancement in knowledge and in our welfare and happiness.

We hope that you may devote many more successful years to the vocation you have chosen, that you may render to many others the assistance that you have rendered us, that in the end you may receive your reward. And now we say "farewell!"

After the final song, the solo of which was very prettily sung by little Miss Barnes, the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., presented the diplomas to the graduating class, accompanying the presentation with a feeling and eloquent address. When the class had resumed their seats, Dr. Kirkwood remarked that the printers had omitted one thing from the programme. As he said this, two of the young gentlemen members of the school came into the room bearing an elegant writing desk, upon which was placed a complete set of the novels of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Dr. Kirkwood then remarked that the thing not down in the programme was this offering from the school, and friends of the school, to the principal, Mr. H. L. Parker. He said he saw no motto on the writing desk, but judging from the character of the gift, he judged that a most appropriate motto would be "Do Write." The doctor's remarks in presenting the gift were especially felicitous. Principal Parker was taken completely by suprise and returned his thanks in an earnest and feeling manner.

With the close of this school year Principal Parker will sever his connection with the school. He has made a fine record since he has been at the head of the public schools and from a pretty thorough personal knowledge of the work done by Principal Parker we can say that he has left the schools in an excellent condition as to system and discipline. The many friends of the late principal will wish him success in whatever new work he may undertake.

Teachers' Monthly Report.

Principal Parker of the public schools has handed us the following teachers' report of all grades for the month ending June 17, 1881:

Whole number in attendance	432
Average number belonging	419½
Average daily attendance	396
Aggregate attendance	7913½
Number half-days absence	649
Number unexcused	143
Number cases tardiness	187
Number unexcused	94
Number pupils suspended	2
Number receiving corporal punishment	1

Mr. R. B. Peery, the boot and shoe man, had sixty dollars stolen from the money drawer in his store on Friday afternoon. He is of the opinion that the three colored boys who stole the opera-glass from E. P. Howbert & Co.'s show case were implicated in the stealing of his money. They were in the store during the afternoon looking at some shoes, and one probably took the money while the other two were examining the shoes. The officers have the case in hand, and will, if possible, bring the guilty parties to justice.

We Always Advertise the Exact Truth!

Therefore it will pay you well to read what follows.

WE SHALL OPEN

ON MONDAY, THE 20TH INST.

BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS! GREATEST BARGAINS!

At the Following Unheard of Low Prices:

30 Calico Wrappers, exactly half-price. Regular prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. Marked down to 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.
40 Walking Jackets and Ulsters, one-third off. Regular prices, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18. Marked down to $4, $5.75, $6.75, $8, $10, $12.
6 Ready Made Suits at exactly half price.
20 pieces handsome Dress Goods. Regular prices 20c, 25c, 30c. Marked down to 10c and 15c.
6 pieces handsome Lace Buntings. Regular prices 25c. Marked down to 10c.
10 pieces genuine imported French Chintzes and Momies. Regular price 35c and 45c. Marked down to 20c.
1 lot, 9-8 wide, good quality Printed Percales, at only 8c, worth 12c.
20 pieces standard Prints, at only 5c, worth 8c.
1 lot handsome Printed Lawns, at only 5c, worth 12½c.
Think of a nice Lawn Dress for only 50c.
1 lot of Fancy Dress Buttons down from 30c, 40c and 50c to 10c per dozen.
1 lot of ladies White Skirts, plain, tucked and embroidered. Regular prices, 50c, 75c, 80c, $1., $1.50, $2., $2.50. Marked down to 30c, 45c, 60c, 70c, 80c, $1.00, $1.25.

THESE GOODS ARE SLIGHTLY SOILED, NOT AT ALL DAMAGED, AND ARE A GREAT BARGAIN.

In Laces, Embroideries and Ladies' Neckwear, we offer the largest and best assorted stock ever shown here. All kinds at low prices.

Dozens of other attractive bargains comprising altogether one of the largest and most varied assortments of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, House Furnishing Goods, Notions, Fancy Articles, Hosiery, Underwear, etc., ever offered to the citizens of Colorado Springs.

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PIKES' PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

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(Successor to Helm & Campbell.

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NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., June 15, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler, Raphael Marcott, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday July 25, 1881. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 534 and is for the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of section 12, township 15, S. of range 71 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Joseph Frazier, James Tomlinson, Henry Watson and George Oldham, all of Lake county, Colo.

wf-18-5 JNO. J. HENRY, Register.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol XI COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881 No. 29

What is Fame?

Fame? It is to visit Europe,
Study art a while in Rome,
Paint perhaps a dozen pictures,
Get your name up, and come home:
Then to have your neighbors ask you,
When they see your masterpiece,
"Does the knack of painting pictures
Take much time and elbow grease?"

And it is to write a poem
Glowing with poetic fire,
Full of passion, and that longing
After something better, higher.
Sometimes read it to the neighbors,
And then, feeling like a fool,
Hear one say, "I wrote such verses
Very often while in school!"

Fame? It is to keep on painting,
Keep on writing if inclined,
Till the world that lies beyond you
Your position has defined;
It is labor, till your pictures
Are exchanged for so much gold;
Till your poems, like potatoes,
In the market can be sold.

After you have climbed the ladder,
From the very lowest round,
Then the neighbors pat your shoulder,
And your fulsome praises sound,
After having, with your talent,
Learned the money-making art,
Then they say, "We always loved you;
Always said that you were smart!"

—Paul Carson, in the Boston Transcript.

WILLIAM PENN'S GRAVE.

Some Interesting Points About the Burial Place of the Famous Friend.

A London dispatch says: A report having been spread that the bones of the founder of Pennsylvania were to be transformed from their quiet resting-place in Buckinghamshire to America, I determined to make a pilgrimage to Jordan's meeting-house churchyard. I chose June for the visit, and duly made my way to Richmansworth, a quaint little town in Hertfordshire, and thence to Chalfont, by confusing and winding roads. Chalfont is in the heart of Buckinghamshire. It is several miles from the railroad station, and is off the highroad, yet is historic ground. The little burial-ground of the Friends, in which Penn is buried is about three miles beyond Chalfont, St. Giles. The road is very solitary, but very pleasant at this time of the year, when the hawthorn and chestnut are in full bloom, and the field are waving with young corn. I found that I had hit upon the rare occasion of

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRIENDS

of the district. It is almost the only meeting held here during the whole course of the year, and the very matter which took me there had brought a large concourse of Friends. All had heard, or had talked, of the removal of Penn's bones, although none believed that it could be. All wanted to hear what was said on the subject. Among the number were some American Friends who were on their travels, and who had devoted the day to seeing a spot which was so endearing to them. Among them were Dr. King, of Baltimore; J. C. Thorn, of Baltimore; Amos Haines, of New York, and nearly a dozen others. I found a group of gentlemen gathered about one of the unpretending graves—or gravestones I should say, for there was hardly a [illegible] bore the simple inscription: "William Penn, 1718." A few years ago a stranger would have [illegible] grave of William Penn [illegible] grass-covered hillocks. No sign declared the former rank and character of the sleeper. Wild flowers grew alike over all. The greater number of graves remain unmarked by stones. Only fifteen stones are found in all, three being close to

THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM PENN.

Near the entrance to the left of the narrow path a slab points out the graves of his five children. On the right of the path is a row of graves, five marked by headstones. The second and third are those of Isaac Pennington and his wife, Gulielma Maria; the fifth bears the name of William Penn and his second wife. To molest any of these graves, to molest, most of all, the chief among them, that of William Penn, would be a desecration. Such was the opinion of all with whom I spoke, American as well as English. They would not like to see the graves touched, on any account. They had heard that a sum of money had been collected to purchase a grave for Penn's bones, but they smiled at the simplicity of any one who could suppose that money could have any effect upon them for anything which they intended to do, or which they could be induced to do, in the matter. The remains would stay where they are forever. Minutes to this effect were entered upon the record of the day's proceedings, and a committee was appointed to see that nothing was done contrary to this resolution, should any direct application be made for the removal of Penn's body. Up to the present this has not been the case. It should be said that those views are in accordance with the wish of Colonel Stuart, whose wife is a descendant of the founder of Pennsylvania, and who still enjoys the pension of £4,000 which was granted to the family in lieu of the money lent by William Penn to Charles II.

Jeff. Davis and Stephen A. Douglas.

N. Y. P. s.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, in his work entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate States," some portions of which have been published, although the book has only come to-day from the press, seems to place upon the shoulders of the late Senator Douglas the responsibility for defeating a compromise of the differences of the Democratic party in the year 1860, which might have averted secession and its bloody consequences. We quote from extracts which have been reprinted from the proof-sheets of the work:

"Mr. Davis seems to have appreciated the significance of the election of 1860, and to have felt assured that if Mr. Lincoln was elected secession was the only remedy. He made efforts to secure, even after the campaign had opened, a compromise by which the friends of the constitution might be rallied on one candidate. Mr. Douglas was responsible, according to Mr. Davis, for the failure of this plan, which *would have averted the catastrophe that followed.* To quote definitely, he says:

"Mr. Bell, the Whig candidate, was a highly respectable and experienced statesman, who had filled many important offices, both state and federal. He was not ambitious to the extent of coveting the presidency, and he was profoundly impressed by the danger which threatened the country. Mr. Breckenridge had not anticipated, and it may safely be said did not eagerly desire, the nomination. He was young enough to wait, and patriotic enough to be willing to do so, if the weal of the country required it. This much I may confidently assert of both those gentlemen, for each of them authorized me to say that he was willing to withdraw if an arrangement could be effected by which the divided forces of the friends of the constitution could be concentrated upon some one more generally acceptable than either of the three who had been presented to the country. When I made this announcement to Mr. Douglas—with whom my relations had always been such as to authorize the assurance that he could not consider it as made in an unfriendly spirit—he replied that the scheme proposed was impracticable, because his friends, mainly northern democrats, if he were withdrawn, would join in the support of Mr. Lincoln rather than of any one that should supplant him (Douglas); that he was in the hands of his friends and was sure they would not accept the proposition."

To those whose recollection goes back to the exciting events of the Charleston convention it is needless to say that Mr. Douglas's statement that he was individually powerless to control his friends in the matter, and that, if he were to withdraw from the contest they would support Mr. Lincoln, was unassailably true. The only mystery is that any person occupying a high standpoint of observation as Mr. Davis did then and since, can still fairly hold that there was any doubt about it—can still believe or affect to believe that the withdrawal of Mr. Douglas, though an extraordinary political leader and the idol of his party in the north, would have been flung to the ground in an instant if he had abandoned the fight in which he was engaged, and the battle would have gone on over his body as fiercely as before.

The "slave-power"—this phrase has a strange look as we write it now—had crowded the northern democracy to the last ditch, the very edge of a bottomless gulf, and but one step more was wanting to send them to their doom. By insisting at Charleston that the party should commit itself to the protection of slavery in the territories, despite the wishes of the majority of settlers therein, the factions of which Davis and Yancy were the leaders, invited the Douglas men to go out and hang themselves without even thirty pieces of silver for compensation.

We are no admirers of the "Little Giant." Possessed of leonine abilities, he gave all the years of his public life, except the three or four closing ones, to the service of the slave-holders and only abandoned them when they commenced to break up the union. But he possessed rare powers of discernment and could read the signs of the time forward better than Jeff. Davis can read them backward. He knew that the northern democracy could neither be led nor flogged into the support of the "majority platform" of the Charleston convention, which declared "that congress had no power to abolish slavery in the territories, that the territorial legislature had no power to abolish slavery in any territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slavery therein, nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any right to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever." He knew that they would support the "black republican" ticket before they would swallow any such doctrines, and he strongly suspected that they would fight. But having the gift of prophecy he did not know that Jeff. Davis himself would, within five years, be brought into the union lines a prisoner of war by a Douglas democrat, commanding a division of western soldiers.

The impression most commonly entertained [illegible] to depart from them, is abundantly confirmed by the scraps of his book which have been given to the public. In nothing in his fatuity and shortsightedness more apparent than in the supposition that the withdrawal of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell is the campaign of 1860 would have averted the election of Lincoln, or stayed for a moment the opposing hosts of slavery and freedom that were rushing into deadly conflict.

What a Free Supper Cost.

Syracuse Herald.

I have not had to go outside of Syracuse to hear of a party of college students who wanted a midnight supper, and applied to various establishments to see on what terms they could have one furnished. A sudden spurt of rivalry seized two caterers, who began to underbid each other in the liveliest way. When the price came down from two dollars a cover to a dollar and a half, and that to a dollar, and thence to fifty cents, the students' committee began to meditate closing a bargain lest the author of this generous proffer should repent his rashness and retract. While they still delayed, there came another bid that eclipsed anything yet; an enterprising soul, reluctant to let anybody take his trade away, was willing to supply the supper for nothing, —drinkables only to be charged extra. "We had some thought," said one of the partakers afterward, "of waiting to see whether the other fellows wouldn't come around presently and offer to pay us a small bonus for condescending to dine with him; but calmer counsel prevailed, and we decided not to ride a willing horse to death. Well, the spread was a very good one; its cheapness warmed our sympathies; we resolved at an early stage in proceedings that we ought do to something as a testimonial to the house, so each man ordered up a bottle of wine. Then a good-natured dispute here and there over friendly treats and exchanges, which could be settled only by a fresh draft on the cellar." Here he passed his hand across his eyes and moved it around back of his head as if recalling a disagreeable sensation lately suffered there. "To cut a long story short," said he, "my share of the bill handed in a few days afterward was nine dollars and a fraction, and for the life of me I couldn't have proved it exorbitant.

The Æsthetics and Demi-monde.

Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The æsthetic craze has received a staggering blow right at the outset in this city. There was every prospect in the world that New York would outdo London in a rage for high art and for antiquity in dress. The wild desire for the adornment of rooms had begun to exhaust itself, and everything favored its succession by that form of insanity which has broken out among the English women. Fashionable extremities had already appeared at several receptions—notably at the opening of the last picture show of the Academy of Design—in sad-colored garments, shaped like the envelopes of the female creatures on Japanese fan, Egyptian vases and mediæval church windows. They moved about like escaped mummies, gazed with carefully-simulated rapture at the paintings, posed with close adhesion to the rules of art, and, in short, were setting a fashion which might have been expected to spread like wildfire among our women. Early last winter Wallack brought out a play burlesquing æstheticism. His audience didn't understand what it was all about, and the piece quickly took its place in the long line of failures at his house. Had the production been deferred until there was an æsthetic fashion here, the result might have been different. But it is now too late. As I have said, high art in dress has been knocked out of fashion before it had half got in. The demi-monde of New York has taken hold of it. That settles the matter. Nice girls mustn't wear what is characteristic of naughty ones—and the æsthetic style has with astonishing quickness become characteristic of the elaborately-dressed portion of our outcast element. The garments in question are varied, and to a considerable extent they follow prevailing styles; but they are peculiar in hanging shapelessly from shoulders that are on a level with ears, in a looseness about the waist that makes tight corsets useless, in a straightness over the hips that hides the womanly contour, and in a narrowness around the legs and feet that forbids long steps. In short, a woman æsthetically clothed is of one size from top to bottom; and her hair must be wrapped closely around her head, while her neck is bare of lace or ornaments. Only a young and pretty woman can stand the severe test of such dressing. Well, our fallen sisters have taken it into their wicked heads to adopt the style, and, of course, that has killed it for respectable purposes. They are to be seen in the street, in the summer gardens and at the theatres, looking, as far as their toilets can make them, like Fra Angelo's angels. The materials are simple and coarse, being in some cases merely cheap crash. The wearers attract attention wherever they go. They will be sure to drop the fashion after effectually killing it, for their class as a rule is not fond of dressing distinctively. I am told that at home they carry the idea to the utmost London limit, wearing the queerest of garments, cut out square at the neck, hanging in straight lines to the feet, and ending in a diminutive train. So ends æsthetics in dress for New York.

M. Zola on French Art.

In a recent number of the Paris Figaro M. Zola describes the characteristics of contemporaneous French art as he sees them. The masters, he says, are dead; only the pupils are left. Since the departure of Ingres, Delacroix, Courbet, Rousseau, Millet and Corot, French art has been in mourning. Genius has disappeared, and in its place are an unparalleled facility of execution, a spirit of all the devils, a surpassing knowledge of ways and means, an incredible aptitude for imitation. It is because of these qualities that the French school is the first in the world. "We have at this moment Rubenses, Veroneses, Velasquezes, Goyas, very adroit grandchildren, who, without much originality, give to our exhibitors a very curious accent of individuality." The anarchy is complete. Each annual Salon resembles an orchestra in which every instrument tries to play a solo in a different way. Everybody for himself —that is the rule; every artist speaking his own language and posing as he pleases, striving only to drag that great baby, the public, into the presence of his picture. Old formulas are dead, the ideal has changed. In painting, as in science, history, politics, and letters, there is a revolution.

At no previous time were painters so numerous. Never did pictures sell for so much. France, which has inundated the world with [illegible] Although few citizens have picture galleries, everybody in easy circumstances owns some prettily framed pictures. This explains the mediocrity, the variety, the chaos of the caprices exhibited yearly at the Salon. Moreover the literary has crowded out the purely technical; French painters wish to write descriptions of every-day incidents. They are often merely newspaper reporters on their last legs. They paint little genre pictures, they tell anecdotes, they whisper with a smile the small gossip of the day. Grand painting, historical or religious subjects, is gradually disappearing. It would die outright, but for orders from the government, and traditions of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Yet this anarchy of art is a birth rather than a dissolution. The painters are trying the new recipe, which helps them to detain and present the beauty peculiar to our age. The landscapists are in direct contact with nature. It remains for the figure painters to inaugurate a similar revolution. Each year at the Salon the nude women, the Venuses, the Eves and the Auroras, all the bric-a-brac of history and mythology, classic subjects of all sorts, become fewer, being replaced by pictures of contemporaneous life.

The Orator of the Sand Lots.

A San Francisco letter says: I met the famous Denis Kearney, on his way to the sand lots to give his usual Sunday talk to the boys. Denis is a singular man, but a very interesting companion. Seeing me, he called out: "Come down and hear me give it to the boys." Accepting his invitation, we walked down together, and I then for the first time learned that he was an admirer of Bob Ingersoll and believed in everything he said. Denis will next month deliver a lecture to the Mormons at Salt Lake, taking their side of the question. He does not, however, believe in Mormonism, but says time will eventually wipe them from the earth. After stopping at several other places along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, he will sail for Europe, to be absent seven months. The report that he had gone back to his dray was true in one sense of the word—he did go back for one day, to give the papers and people a chance to talk. I asked him if he had made a stake by his speeches, not that I thought he would answer me correctly, but merely for the fun of the thing. In a mild and quiet tone he said: "Not one cent, and to tell you the truth, I lost mostly everything I had. The sand lots having been reached, Denis mounted the stand amid great cheering, and for two hours entertained his hearers on the issues of the day, notwithstanding he was hooted and yelled at by many who did not just exactly side with him.

John Burroughs' experiment in introducing English skylarks into this country is not a success. He writes to Forest and Stream: "Seven reached me April 24 in good condition. I kept them in confinement about a week, when two of them died from the effects of myriads of small lice. The remaining five I liberated in a wide, low meadow, just back from West Park landing on the Hudson. Up till a few days since I have daily seen a pair of them in the meadow, and had hopes that they would breed there, though I could not determine the sex of the birds. I have heard no song from them, but only their call-note. On one occasion I saw one so-called meadowlark drive one of them from the grass. I do not regard the experiment of introducing the larks a success, and all similar experiments will doubtless fail. The birds become dispersed and lost in our vast territory. A likely way to succeed, I think, would be to liberate the birds on some island off our coast, where the climate would be more like that of Britain, say on Nantucket or Martha's Vineyard. The birds would not be so apt to lose each other, and would probably plant a colony from which in time they would spread to the mainland."

A Rare Book Sale.

New York Sun.

The bibliopoles in this city have been much interested in the sale of the collection of books of Mr. A. B. Stewart, which took place in London last month. Mr. Stewart was one of the youngest and richest of the London collectors. His pictures alone realized over [illegible]000.

"Mr. Stewart promised to become a great collector," said a Nassau street book buyer yesterday, "and had he lived longer as a book collector there would doubtless have existed evidence of a maturer judgment and more exacting taste. Incongruous as a whole and unsympathetic, though small, there were yet attractive features about the collection. Before the invention of printing the scribes were the only consolation of the bibliomaniac, and many of these beautiful specimens of laborious art are still extant to delight the eye of the enthusiast. The pleasures of collecting in this department are infinitely enhanced by a study of the art of illuminating in various ages and nations, and the styles of particular masters. The art of printing did not at once put an end to the business of the scribe. Printing, in fact, was only an attempt to arrive at the same result by a shorter road, and was at first actually practiced as a deception. It left the decorator's function still intact, but it appears also to have announced the decadence of his art. Scarcely, indeed, had the printer taken the place of the scribe when the illuminator abdicated in favor of the designer on wood. Specimens illustrating the transitions from one of these forms of book-making to the other, and embodying characteristics of both, are now largely sought after. A few of these were contained in Mr. Stewart's collection, the earliest of which was a Breviary printed on vellum in Venice in 1482, of which only one other copy is supposed to exist, and that in the National library in Paris. This sold for £50, and had previously fetched £93 in the Laing library sale. A 'Book of Hours,' also printed on vellum, Paris, 1500, sold for £21, and another copy, printed on vellum, Paris, 1505, sold for £29; another by the same printer (Hardouyn), 1500, sold for £26, and still another by Hardouyn, 1524, £49. All of these contained miniatures, decorated borders, or wood-cuts. Five 'Books of Hours' of the fifteenth century, and one of the sixteenth, on manuscript, fetched prices ranging from £13 to £45, and a manuscript bible on vellum of the thirteenth century, written in double columns, in a bold Gothic character, fetched £27. A Dutch manuscript (Preces Piæ), written on vellum, with sixty large miniatures of an extraordinary kind, surrounded with borders of flowers on a gold ground, brought £24. A short but sound copy of the second folio Shakespeare, 1632, sold for £41.

"There is in New York, in a private library, a fine specimen from the library of Mary Queen of Scots, bound in black morocco, which is said to have been her favorite color. There was also a specimen from the same queen's library sold at the Stewart sale, but this was bound in vellum with the capital letters 'Maria R. Scotorū' stamped in gold on each side [illegible] The book itself was a copy of [illegible] was bought for Mr. Stewart at the Laing sale for £149. To the amazement of all but those who were suspicious of its genuineness, the price dropped upon its being resold to £34 10s. Twelve little volumes of the early editions of John Knox's essays, including 'First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women' (Geneva), 1568, sold for nearly £150 for the lot."

Beaconsfield as a Journalist.

In an article entitled "Private History of the Rise and Fall of a Newspaper," by a parliamentary reporter, the London Magazine for September, 1826, gives details concerning the connection of the "younger D'Israeli" with the Representative.

"The scheme of this paper originated in a determination on the part of John Murray to put down the Times, a journal which he considered to have attained a dangerous degree of power and profit. It was called the Representative because it was intended to represent, as in the bright reflection of a mirror, an image as faithful as brilliant of the political events, the literature, and the manners of the passing times. The projector of this newspaper, it is now pretty generally understood, was the younger Disraeli. Of Disraeli, I do not know much, and mean to say less. He was, I believe, from college (?) with all the conceit which is usually generated in such a place. He was utterly ignorant of the management of a newspaper; nay, I am pretty certain he would have thought it an insult to his gentility to impute such knowledge to him. As a political writer, he was of course nothing; as a mere *litterateur* poor; even as a theatrical critic pert, superficial and teaming with affectation of the meanest and most despicable kind. Political character or consistency the paper had none. It oscillated from the anti-liberal to the liberal hart (sic) of the ministry, and from the latter to the rankest radicalism. One day there was the selfish acrimony and aristocratic pride of the Blackwood scribes; another, some milk and water support of the measures of Messrs. Canning and Huskisson; a third, a strong smack of Cobbett's Register. In a word, an ignorant vacillation, a barbarous inconsistency, which were never surpassed in the whole history of folly."

"Punch's" Caricatures of Disraeli.

London Times.

The most thin-skinned of public men would now deem it an honor to be reflected in Punch's cylindrical mirror; indeed, it is recorded of one ambitious politician that he did not rest content until he had been subjected to that process. The chief cause of this change of temper is not far to seek. Gillray's productions are free from the malignity which has darkened those of many French caricaturists, but it is certain that in point of geniality he has been surpassed by his successors. The typical caricaturist of our own day pursues his avocation in no bitter humor. He rather oversteps the bounds of legitimate satire or pleasantry. He is denominated by the spirit in which Goldsmith's "Retaliation" was written. His ridicule, however searching it may be, is seldom ill-natured or in ill taste. In the cartoons before us (Punch caricatures of Lord Beaconsfield) a striking proof of what has just been stated may be found. In politics, it should be borne in mind, Punch was opposed to Lord Beaconsfield throughout his career. For "Dizzy," as it usually called him, it had little or no esteem. It never exhibited him in a heroic light. But on no occasion did it hit him an unfair blow. The ridicule it showered upon him is without any admixture of rancor or asperity. His strange features, his jetty hair, his peculiar gestures, his public utterances—all are travestied in a diverting, but inoffensive way. Even in the heat of the Anti-Corn-Law agitation, it contented itself with representing him as the viper biting the file, as young Gulliver at the moment the giant (Sir Robert) is contemptuously eyeing him through his spectacles, and as a foppish mannikin declaring his intention to "smash everything and everybody."

In the first of these caricatures, which are well calculated to weaken the effects of the young politician's invectives, Sir Robert, whose face is at one end of the file, is smilingly dozing, though it cannot be doubted that the infliction he suffered must have kept him more awake than he had ever previously been in the house. From this time the cartoons relating to Mr. Disraeli appear at frequent intervals. Now he figures as a cheap Jack; now as the Will o'-the-Wisp of the farmers; now as struggling with Cobden for the possession of the "unprotected female," Agriculture; now preparing to go to a masquerade as a protectionist leader; now, as a political chameleon bearing "Profeetectradidon" on its back; now as Fair Rosamand taking the cup of free trade from Eleanor (Cobden); now as an ill conditioned costermonger upset in his barrow by a drag having Palmerston and Gladstone on the box; now as Fagin purloining ideas from the pocket of a dummy Lord Russell; now as a Jockey winning the Derby of 1867 on the reform bill. The cartoons evoked by the acts of his last administration need not be specified now, but it may be remarked that two of the number—the "Pas de Deux," *apropos* of his return with Lord Salisbury from Berlin, and "Finance a la Mode," an imitation of the best known picture in the "Rake's Progress," exhibiting the prime minister as the spendthrift gallant in his sullen and defiant mood, with Mrs. Britannia as the distressed lady and Sir Stafford Northcote as the much-shocked steward of the household —are among the happiest works of their kind. It is a matter of regret that the publishers have not included in the collection the cartoon relating to the vote of censure four years ago, undoubtedly a very clever drawing and some of the "grotesques" of Mr. Linley Sambourne. Interesting as an illustration of the uses to which caricature is now put, this volume is yet more so as indicating the stages by which the dandy portrayed by Maclise became what he was in after years.

The Scene at the Derby.

New York Sunday News.

What Christmas and the Fourth of July would be if the festivities of both could be put in one, Derby day—or "Darby," as the English pronounce it—is to all ranks, conditions, ages and sexes in England. From Derby day to Derby day the minds of the whole population, infantile as well as adult, are fixed upon the favorite. For weeks before the day allusions to the coming event fill the comic and serious papers; the concert halls sing and joke the expected points; lists of the doings of the several horses are issued in careful bulletins; "betting books" are open in several places. Even in the heat and turmoil of war the Derby is for its season a topic of more thrilling interest than the loss of battles or the winning of campaigns. Unless one has been in England during the Derby week it is fairly impossible to get a realizing sense of the intensity and universality [illegible] ment adjourns for the day. Business in London is suspended; all occupations take a holiday, and the streets of the metropolis of four million people show a perceptible thinning out. Special trains run from London on six or eight lines, at intervals of ten minutes, from nine in the morning until the hour of the race.

But the wonderful spectacles of the day are the lovely green lanes and splendid, smooth highways through Surrey to Epsom Downs, the race-track. Scores of roads lead from London to Epsom, and the route is between fifteen and seventeen miles. The turnouts are as varied as the men who take part. Every conceivable vehicle is brought into play for the day. The omnibus companies strip their stables; the various wagons in trade are impressed, down even to the costermonger's carts. It is a day of thorough democracy. The duke in his magnificent coach, with eight and ten horses, or the swell with his swag tandem, takes good-humoredly the pills and powder pelted at him by the uproarious company. The drive is simply pandemonium, so far as the sights and sounds go. Everybody is good-natured, the men are veiled and the women are protected against the wholesale destruction of finery that an hour's ride would involve if exposed to the jocose merry makers. Sometimes the roadway is quite choked, a long line of vehicles, of infinite form, color, and condition, standing in line, the occupants "chaffing" each other and waging a battle royal with their squirt-guns and other implements of a grotesquely offensive character. Around the hats of the men are suspended long gauze veils, covering face, neck and bosom, and as the coaches whirl over the smooth road the sight is like a witches' revel or a frolic of madmen. Standing on the hill at Epsom, the whole horizon is dark with clouds of dust, those who have been wise managing to get on the ground in the cool of the morning before the rush fills the road and renders travel an adventure hardly less serious than a promenade through contending armies in battle.

The scene at the Derby is such a spectacle as no other time and nation witnesses. The "downs" is a great naked plain rising to the centre, where the race course is laid out on a broad and nearly regular plateau. The grand stand is at the northern end of a vast ellipse. The course is two miles for running, and from the grand stand the entire course of the horses can be seen. The great crowd is packed in the centre of the course, the admission being fixed at a shilling—twenty-five cents. The stand is divided into compartments, the prince of Wales generally occupying the centre, with his suite and court. The jolly prince, however, refuses to confine himself to any fixed place. He moves about taking bets with democratic indiscriminativeness. Not the least animated part of the spectacle for a stranger is to watch the betting which goes on in a jargon fairly unintelligible to anyone, who is not a regular habitue. As a show, the whole affair is marked by the English disregard for the merely theatrical. The only fanciful colors are seen on the backs of the jockeys, who are in all cases slight in figure and meagre in flesh. Until the start they assemble in groups, giving their horses little spurts to try their mettle, the crowd cheering clamorously as a horse makes some unexpected time, or frisks viciously with his rider. To the regular Epsom visitor each horse is known by his colors, and the favorites as they prance out on the green sward are saluted with roars of delight. When everything is ready the bell is sounded at the grand stand. There are certain advantages in position, which are awarded by lot. Long before the faithful signal the multitude, never under a quarter of a million if the weather be fair, is in a fever of expectation. When the cavalcade is drawn up abreast the shouts and murmurs die out. The betting is suspended for a moment. Everybody crams eagerly forward. The lucky jockey who secures the favored position is saluted with a tempest of acclamation and then the betting begins anew. The horses as they stand at the bar seem to understand what is expected of them. They cease curveting. Every exertion is suspended and they fairly show that they comprehend the necessity of reserving their muscles for the two-mile flight that is to make or mar them—to fill their backers' pockets or empty them. The preparatory signals have been sounded; the final click strikes; the barrier is thrown aside; the group shoot off like a flash.

Then there is an agony of suspense. Millions of money are dependent upon the mettle of the beasts and the men who ride them. As the cloud disappears it is almost impossible to distinguish the lithe figures of the jockeys. They stoop far forward until they seem part of the animals' necks. When the far corner of the ellipse has been passed and the home stretch begins this crouching attitude is changed. The jockeys ply legs, whip, spurs, and one could almost fancy their teeth in urging the splendid animals. Pressed close to the long, arched neck of the beast as it strains every muscle to a painful tension, they supplement their frantic action by voice as well as body. The crowd, meanwhile, keeps up a continuous whirlwind of cheers, until the air is a tumult so wild that it is impossible to think. Every interest is centred on the group as it nears the grand stand. The jockeys redouble the fervor of their action and gesticulation. Within perhaps twenty paces of the end a horse that has been in the rear slides up, with long, lightning-like strides to the front, displaces the leader, takes the insides, and shoots like a meteor under the bar—the victor. Then the thunder of sound redoubles. Millions of men and women all over the kingdom are richer or poorer. The telegraph flashes the news to every part of the realm, and the Derby is done. Then comes the breaking up. In a twinkling the scene changes. The compact masses that covered the green sward scatter; the grand stand thins out; the green waste of the downs is covered with a multitude rushing to the trains, to the town, to the vehicles massed along the edge of the downs. The roads Londonward are again a mass of good-natured or surly people, just as the fortunes of the day may have gone with them. The ride to the downs is always distinguished by comparative sobriety, but the homeward hegira is like a world of Malays running amuck. Bottles of beer and stronger beverages are released from the capacious pockets of the coaches, and the joust that began in sobriety ends in the utmost excesses of bacchanalian orgie. Until long into the night, and even daylight, the mass streams homeward, the railroads sending enormous trains at intervals of ten minutes or an half hour during the densest rush of the throng. But no mere language can give an idea of the crowds, their merry-making or the horse-play suffered good-naturedly by all classes of people. The day is the event of the year, and upon it the English world expends all the savings and frugalities of an abstemious year.

An English View of the Refunding Scheme.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Secretary Windom was justified in assuming a jubilant tone over the success of his plan for reducing the interest on the United States six per centum bonds. Already 161,00000 dollars out of a total of nearly 200,000,000 has been sent in for extension at 3½ per centum, and the whole sum is likely to be dealt with in this manner, so that the government will not have to find any coin. No disturbance has been caused in the money market, no violent shifting of capital or disarrangement of business. In short the plan of extending the debt at a lower rate of interest, instead of calling in and refunding, promises to be in every sense successful, and will be tried upon the 470,000,000 dollars odd of the five per centums now due. At the same time the capital of the debt is being steadily reduced by the surplus revenue. Everything, therefore, tends to lighten the burden of the American taxpayer, and yet his burden is not lightened. When the pace at which redemption of debt proceeds gets too fast one would think that the United States legislators might stop to consider whether the country would not be benefited by a little slackening. The remission of taxation might profitably go along with the payment of debt.

That, however, is not the view of the present administration, if we may judge by the somewhat cloudy utterances of Mr. Windom on the subject. "Laws," said he, "must be passed tending to promote commerce and industry, and there should be a government department embracing commerce, agriculture, mining and home and foreign manufacturing. Our shipping would not disappear from the ocean. The American producer must not be left to compete single-handed with the organized power of foreign countries," etc. All this means, we suppose, that the government of Mr. Garfield intends to devote some part of the great resources placed at its disposal by the wonderful prosperity of the national treasury to coddling sickly industries. Taxes will not be reduced, the people will not be unshackled. On the contrary, they will be kept in fetters for the benefit of the men who aim at assuming a great place in the world's trade at the nation's expense. "Our prosperity will cease if we fail to find an open market," the secretary to the treasury adds; and the way, of course, to find "an open market" is to undersell everybody else. That can only be done by Americans through subsidies, if at all; and so the taxes must be kept up to find the means of fostering trade abroad.

We wish the states joy of this policy; and on the maxim of "the acuter the disease the sooner the crisis," can have no objection to its getting a fair trial. Nothing will so certainly strengthen the already important free trade party in the Union.

Why Liberals Want a Monument for Beaconsfield.

Spectator.

We are in favor of the monument, because we are always in favor of looking history full in the face, and letting any great nation understand precisely what it has done, and what it has either to congratulate itself upon or to regret. Lord Beaconsfield was raised to his high position by a great English party. His party was then made the strongest party in the state by the English people, in the full exercise of their undoubted privileges; and whether we like the result or not, we are forced to recognize the result as our own work. That is no reason why we should profess to like it, when we do not like it. On a great man's tomb we would not be so ungenerous as to inscribe our estimate of his faults, especially when it is our own doing, and solely our own doing, that those faults wrought us so much evil. But at the same time, it would be a great folly and a great apostasy to speak of Lord Beaconsfield's deeds in the language of eulogy.

CONKLING'S CLIQUE.

Investigating the Alleged Briberies at Albany.

Nothing Proved and Everything Left to the Imagination.

BRIBERY INVESTIGTION.

ALBANY, June 23.—The investigation of Jas. Tillinghast, assistant president of the Central and Hudson River railway since April first and for eleven years with the road, testified that he never raised money on his own credit May 24th and 25th. Graves, of Albany, cashed a twenty thousand dollar draft on May 25th for witness which the witness took to Buffalo and put in a private safe and then deposited in a bank. Did not talk with any member of the legislature the night he received the money. First met Barbar accidently in the hall of the Delavan house a few weeks ago and went to Richardson's room with him to ask that I should be kept informed daily as to senatorial vote. I never met Depew in Barbar's room and don't know Charley Edwards or Edward Phelps. The currency was a matter of my own and was finally used in Buffalo in my own private affairs. The Buffalo banks are sometimes short of currency. Intended to use the money in real estate transaction, but was absent at the proper time and didn't use it. Know a man named Churchyard but never paid him a dollar. Didn't believe there were any $1,000 bills in the package.

John I. Davenport resumed the stand and said: I met Senator Strahan at 9 o'clock next morning as agred and he told me he thought he could not accept then. I telegraphed H. E. Knox that Strahan could not accept but fearing the dispatch wouldn't reach him, I telegraphed him again saying that Senator Strahan couldn't accept. I received a dispatch from Knox saying that under the circumstances he would allow his name to be used. That was all I had to do with the matter.

Mr. Bangs—You had a conversation with Strahan about his appointment as marshal?

Davenport—It was my opinion that Strahan could have the office if he would take it. Bangs—"Are you at liberty to state the conversation you had with the president about the United States senatorial contest here?" "I am." Q—What was said? A—"He simply asked me whether I knew anything about whether Conkling or Platt were to be candidates." "Did he express a strong desire that they should be re-elected?"

A.—"He didn't. He has expressed no wish or desire upon this senatorial question. I had authority from the president to offer the United States marshalship to Strahan. I acted in the matter simply at the request of Knox. I believed that Strahan's name would be confirmed if Knox recommended him." Q.—The president asked "who is Strahan when you mentioned his name?" A.—"Yes, he thought I meant John H. Starin, of New York. I had no further conversation with him."

Q.—"Do you remember saying anything to Strahan about his name being preferred to others for the office of marshal?"

A.—"I don't remember. Strahan said to me, 'In case I accept the nomination it will be expected for me to support parties other than Conkling and Platt.'"

"I answered, 'I presume so.' I didn't suppose when I met him at the Union League club that night that he was friendly to Conkling and Platt. I knew he voted against the latter in caucus last winter."

Q.—"Do you remember asking Strahan if Gardner was a Conkling man?"

A.—"I never asked him any such question. Mr. Knox is a very warm friend of General Arthur. I thought from Knox's manner that he desired to please Arthur and further that the president didn't desire that any act of his should be constructed as meaning to make war on Conkling. From party standing of Gardner he would have some influence over Strahan. I don't know that Gardner was mentioned with this fact in view, I am confident that Knox asked me to see Strahan and urge this position upon him. I told Strahan that his name had been mentioned for the position of marshal, Strahan asked me if Conkling and Platt would be candidates and if I had heard of it in Washington. I told him I had not heard any such thing and I thought they would not be candidates. The request to let the matter lay over till morning came from Strahan solely. It didn't come from me. It was Strahan who said Gardner should not be spoken of. It was my suggestion that the matter should be kept private and confidential and I can't account for the dispatches which appeared in the World on this subject. About three or four lines of the dispatch were correct. That was that he had been offered a place and declined. That is to say by inference it is time the fact was known that he has been asked if he would accept the place if tendered him.

Strahan, in his testimony, says you said, "I am with the president in this fight, and I am authorized to ask you if you will accept the marshalship if tendered. Did you say this?" A.—"Not exactly in those words."

"Was you authorized to make a tender of this offer?" A—"Yes, sir; by Mr. Knox. The president in speaking to me about the office of marshal said you know more about this office than any man in New York. Now, who would be a good man for it?"

That was the way the matter was introduced. The man I recommended was not appointed. I have had no requests made to me to secure offices for any one except a poor man in the government printing office. I may have conveyed to Strahan the idea that if he would give me an affirmative answer he could have the appointment. That was after my interview with the powers.

John I. Davenport testified to have read Senator Strahan's statement reflecting on myself and President Garfield. I have received permission from the president to state what took place between us. Mr. Knox and Postmaster-General James have also granted permission for me to state the talk with them. I went to Washington in May on a legal case, at breakfast at Willard's the names of Hugh Gardner and Colonel Ehrhardt were mentioned in connection with the marshalship. After breakfast I went to the White House with the postmaster-general, and the president asked who would be a good man for the marshalship of New York. I said I couldn't tell. He asked about Knox. I said that it would be an excellent appointment. He asked me to see Knox at Arlington. I did so; but Knox insisted that he would not give up his profession for the position. Then Gardner and Ehrhardt's names were again mentioned and I suggested Strahan. I went back to the White house and suggested his name to the president, but he did not know Strahan. After talking a while, I sent that telegram to Strahan and met him at the club. I asked him if I could use his name for the marshal. Strahan said, "Do you know whether Conkling or Platt are to be candidates?" "I said no." He said, "Where are you in this fight?"

"I said with the president."

In my interview with the president I learned that Knox did not want the office to be given to Bangs. I know many of President Garfield's nominations were confirmed and I think Senator Strahan would be accepted.

"He said he didn't know whether he would be a candidate, but he didn't want to be embarrassed. Could the offer be held open until after the senatorial fight?"

"I said that I must have an immediate answer. Of course he would be expected to oppose Conkling and Platt. He wanted to consult with Judge Gardner and answer in the morning, which he did, and his answer was that he could not accept."

A. W. Hickman, assemblyman from Erie county, testified that he had a conversation with Bradley on the 8th of June, before he made the charge in the house. He spoke about his voting. I spoke to him about C. H. Russel's change of vote and told him it would be good for him and his constituents if he would make a similar statement. He said he was going to quit voting for Conkling and Platt and vote for Cornell and Rogers. I am sure he didn't say he would vote for Depew. I have heard a great deal of talk about members selling votes prior to this investigation. It has been seriously said the votes of members could be bought with money, but I can't say who said it. I really thought Bradley would vote for Cornell and Rodgers, and so told it.

The counsel of both sides here announced that they had no further evidence to offer. E. A. Carpenter said there were discrepancies in the testimony of Davenport and Strahan which it would be well to have explained if possible. Senator Platt came to the witness chair and said: Davenport never mentioned Knox's name but once. He stated Knox's name would be put in the place of Judge Choate's. He never mentioned to me that he had a conversation with Knox in Washington. He also suggested that I should hold the matter under advisement until morning, and if I couldn't take the office he wanted I should see Gardner, and ask him to take it. He did not ask me at any time to keep the matter confidential. I did, however, keep the matter private. I assumed he had authority to offer me the office. I had not in my mind the present cabinet, or any one else particularly.

Witness then denied conversation as given by him on first examination.

Chairman Scott announced the convention desired to hear counsel sum up. Bangs said he didn't care about summing up unless the other side wanted to. Smith said he didn't think much light could be thrown on the case by summing up.

COMBINED VOTE.

In joint convention the ballot for senator in place of Conkling on a combined vote was as follows:

Wheeler	50
Potter	54
Conkling	32
Cornell	1
Lapham	17
Folger	1
Haskins	1

No choice.

The second vote was as follows.

Kernan	53
Platt	27
Depew	53
Cornell	8
Crowley	8
Wheeler	1
Lapham	4
Tremaine	1

No choice.

The third vote was as follows:

Conkling	32
Lapham	17
Folger	1
Wheeler	50
Potter	53
Hastings	2

VAGRANT VOTING.

The witnesses said they knew Roscoe Conkling did not think the New York Central was in any wise interested in the senatorial canvass. Platt is an official of the Southern Central road.

Charles P. Ingersoll, of Westfield, testified to have been here four weeks in the interest of Depew and the administration; knew Sessions four or five years, Bradley only since January; up to June 8 supposed Bradley would vote for Depew; never paid him any money; saw nobody pay him. Bradley told me his constituents strongly opposed Conkling and Platt, and he was through voting for them and would vote hereafter for Depew; told this to Sessions. Bangs answered they were through voting for nothing.

The Republican Party in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The condition of the republican party in North Carolina is scarcely less complicated than that of the party in Virginia. The temperance movement which was engineered primarily in the legislature of the state by the democrats at instance of ex-Senator Merriman, has already had the effect of splitting the republican state commissioners into two factions and is likely to divide the party in the state unless the administration interferes to prevent.

BRADY'S BREAK.

He is Brought Before the Grand Jury.

The Government is Not Ready to Present Their Case.

BRADY'S DEFENSE.

ST. LOUIS, June 23. General Brady wrote letters presented by his counsel, accusing the government detectives of filling the press with false reports, knowing their being government agents shielded them from proceedings for libel. Colonel Cook in reply referred to certain Washington newspapers as the reputed organs of the Star Route ring, and of the purchase of such papers by the ring. Brady wanted the privilege to examine the records of the postoffice department. Cook replied that Brady need not pretend ignorance of those records after controlling them three years. When the matter was before congress he showed an entire familiarity with it. He could not have them to make his defense.

POOR EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—General Brady, through his counsel, Shellabarger and Ahlson, today applied for an immediate investigation by grand jury of the Star route charges. He said the press had bitterly assaulted him. Government agents had been procuring false evidence against him, and objects to the case being postponed until fall, claiming the privilege of a speedy trial. Col. Cook, special Star route counsel, said the evidence was not yet ready for the grand jury, not a single case being yet complete, and it would result in a failure to begin the trial now. The government did not intend to persecute, but to clear itself of responsibility. If there were wrong charges they extend from Texas to Oregon, all over the western border, and it might be necessary to call witnesses from far distant sections.

Counsel Totten said we want this jury to take charge of these cases now. We don't want any delay while our client is suffering under abuse and slander. If the testimony is ready, as had been alleged, there is no reason or excuse for delay. We have been told by the press that the whole case is prepared and that this man Brady is guilty beyond peradventure. We therefore ask that this matter be examined by the jury now. We ask it as right for him whom we claim is a maligned citizen. We have heard it stated also that Col. Cook has said he didn't deem it advisable that the case be presented to the last grand jury for consideration; the press so reported him. What do Colonel Cook and the prosecuting authorities mean to say; that one grand jury is more honest, more trustworthy than another; or is the prosecution in search of a grand jury to file their case? Even if this were the object he did not think they had succeeded. Brady for months has been subjected to a torrent of abuse on all sides. He has his rights as a citizen, and he should be permitted to meet at once these calumnies before the court. His right to justice should not be delayed a day. Let all testimony be brought before the grand jury at once and, if no case is found against Brady he demands to be ready for trial.

Mr. Cook during his reply said: "It has been suggested, if your honor will permit me to say it, several times in the progress of newspaper discussions that it might have been just as well for the two organs of General Brady to have been less sensitive, less anxious to present a newspaper vindication than they have been, and to calmly wait the regular administration of justice. They have not seen fit to do so. The president of the United States has assumed this position, and it may be regarded as authoritative, if that will be pleasing to my brothers, that the investigation of the supposed crime of officers against the general laws must be pursued carefully, cautiously and impartially; that no one must be presented to the grand jury for their consideration or investigation only after careful and thorough investigation tending to show when it is completed, that there has probably been crime committed, no rumor whether in the newspapers or elsewhere must be accepted that everything must be based upon what appears to be the facts, and that in this investigation so impartially conducted under the supervision of the president and the attorney general that no one ought to be pursued from personal motives. No one must be protected on the other hand because of the feeling of friendship, affection or favor; indeed the high and exalted position of the president and of the attorney general are this that the United States can not must not and will not present evidence before the grand jury, unless after the most cool and tranquil examination. It appears to be requisite to do so to maintain the purity, welfare and stability of the United States. If after such examination it becomes necessary to present the most exalted citizen of the United States, or the humblest and poorest, in the walks of life, they should be equally presented.

The charges of fraud reach all over the country; will reach down to Texas; will travel into New Mexico; will penetrate Oregon; will reach California, and it will become necessary to bring witnesses from all these varied localities, and in addition to record evidence. It requires weeks to do that; none of these witnesses can be brought except on regular authoritative orders of the court. Some of them are reluctant, exceedingly reluctant if our opinion is correct, so as at the earliest period it would not be possible for us to proceed with the investigation in absence of testimony before the latter part of July.

THE FIERY FIEND.

Tombstone, Arizona, Nearly Destroyed, Whiskey the Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—A Tombstone dispatch says that a fire swept over a space of six blocks, destroying about one hundred and fifteen buildings, including a large part of the business portion of the town. The loss will probably aggregate a quarter of a million of dollars. About eight hundred people are homeless. The buildings were mostly of a cheap temporary character. The fire originated in a saloon from the opening of a barrel of whisky, the fumes of which communicated to the cigar lighter. Water was scarce, and there were no fire engines, and but little could be done to check the flames except to tear down the buildings. Few accidents occurred, and none were serious. Turnverein Hall and theater were thrown open for the accommodation of those burned out.

Vanderbilt's Speeders.

NEW YORK, June 23.—W. H. Vanderbilt yesterday drove his road team, Small Hopes and Lysander, to a top wagon, a mile, at the Gentleman's Driving Park, Fleetwood, in 2.24¾, of which the first half mile was trotted in 1.10¼. Mr. Vanderbilt confidently expects to beat his own record of 2.23, which he made some few years ago with Lady Mac and Small Hopes with the above team within the next month, as they are improving daily.

FIRE IN GUNNISON.

The Town Sustains a Loss of $12,600 Last Night.

GUNNISON, Colorado, June 23.—An extensive, and what threatened for a time to become a disastrous conflagration, occurred in this city last night. The fire originated in the restaurant known as the Delmonico of the Gunnison, and owned by Henry Rott, and spread rapidly to adjoining buildings. Fortunately the night was a still one, and by the willing efforts of the people the destruction was finally stopped. Had there been any wind stirring the whole town might have been destroyed. The losses were as follows:

Henry Rott, building and stock	$ 3,500
Other occupants of building	500
August Biebel, building and stock	3,500
Mr. Woodward, boots and shoes	5,000
Total	$12,600

There was no insurance whatever.

A NEW COMET.

What Attracted Especial Attention This Morning.

This morning at half-past 2 o'clock a most elegant and fashionable comet made its appearance in the northeastern segment of the sky, and those who were awake at the time were full of admiration at the splendid spectacle. In our telegraphic columns this morning we have the following dispatch:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 23.—Professor Swift received dispatches indicating that another great comet had been discovered by L. L. Edwards, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, and Edgar L. Tarkin, of Windsor, Illinois. It is in the constellation Ariga and very large.

The comet attracted especial attention last night, or rather this morning. The nucleus was large and of an especially brilliant silvery color. The tail of the comet extended to the northwest and was especially beautiful. All of our readers who desire to see this phenomenon will do well to rise at the early hour of two o'clock to-morrow morning and look steadfastly towards the northeast.

Important Mining Suit.

DENVER June 23.—A suit that is of very great importance to the mining interests of the state was argued yesterday before Supreme Judge Miller in the United States court. The suit was that of the Star Hope against the Smuggler, and the question involved has reference to the location of the discovery shaft in a mining claim. The Smuggler is a Leadville mine. The prospector sunk a shaft and drifted, striking a vein at a distance of several hundred feet from the discovery shaft. He therefore located his claim, taking the point where the vein was struck as the center instead of locating from the discovery shaft. The location placed the discovery shaft in a corner of the claim. Other parties located the Star Hope and surveyed in the Smuggler's ore. The question is now whether the Smuggler location was a legal one, the point raised being that it was not in the center of the claim. The suit is held for decision.

Great Comet Discovered.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 23.—Prof. Swift received dispatches indicating that another great comet had been discovered by L. L. Edwards, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, and Edgar L. Tarkin, of Windsor, Illinois. It is in the constellation Ariga and very large.

Over the Grand.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., June 18, via Lake City, Col., June 23—The Ute commission outfit, accompanied by cavalry, have crossed the Grand river and gone towards the Uintah reservation in Utah.

Denver Dots.

DENVER, Col., June 23.—Ex-Senator Chaffee arrived here this morning.

The corner-stone of the new court house will be laid to-morrow.

UNFAIR DECISION.

Irish Messages Refused by the Direct Cable.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Irish World to-morrow will announce that messages from Mr. Quinn, secretary of the land league, are no longer permitted to come over the cable, and in proof of which publishes the following:

DUBLIN, June 16.—My message for this week's Irish World is refused at the office of the direct United States cable company. The previous order to accept has been cancelled.

The editor says he will not be baffled in this way, and if the Direct Cable Company will not send the message he will see what can be done with the French Atlantic cable.

Crusade Against Gamblers.

MADRID, June 23.—The police, Tuesday night, seized a man in the act of placing a bomb of 30 centimetres in diameter, charged with powder and dynamite, in a public place. Within the last nine days about thirty explosions have alarmed the city at night. Several shells have also been found in churches and letter-boxes.

After six hours of obstinate silence a prisoner, who had been arrested on suspicion, admitted that he was the son of the manager of a gambling house, who, with others combined in the scheme of alarm to oblige the government to dismiss the governor of the city, and cease the prosecution of the gamblers. The authorities instantly arrested thirty owners, or managers, of gambling houses.

A Clever Rogue.

NEW YORK, June 23.—An Italian escaped from the custody of the deputy sheriff in New York while under charge of embezzlement, and who, in the false guise of a secret service officer of the treasury department, swindled so many persons in St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis and other places, has been arrested in San Francisco. Chief Brooks, of the secret service division, says all who suffered by Anchisis' acts should communicate the fact to Col. Henry Fintegassey, San Francisco.

Gazing at the Comet.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The comet reported discovered in two places in the eastern states last night was seen here early this morning by Prof. Hanks. Seen at Bodie, California, at 4:30 a. m., where the nucleus was well defined and brilliant. The tail was observed at Tombstone, Arizona, at 4 a. m. with the nucleus apparently half size. The tail was fan-shaped and very brilliant. All our dispatches state that the comet was northeast, northerly heading northeast and just above the horizon.

Boycotting the Brewers.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cooper's Union was crowded last night with workingmen sympathizing with the strike of the brewery men. Sixty trades unions were represented. Victor Dourry, the chairman, stated that the employing brewers had made a pool amounting to eighty or ninety thousand dollars to influence the malt dealers in the west to boycott the brewers who send beer to New York. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting declaring that inasmuch as the boss brewers have proved regardless of all considerations and were unapproachable by every argument, that boycotting was a duty which every honorable citizen owes as the only means left to force them to respect the rights of the workingmen.

Navy Knots.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The navy department has decided to substitute shoulder straps for shoulder knots worn by all officers of the grade of ensign. This grade will also be allowed to wear chapeaux and epaulettes on dress occasions.

Griscom's Fast.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Griscom's weight today is 165½ pounds. He has lost since yesterday one pound; since the beginning, 31¾. He walked seven miles this morning.

Mixed Drinks.

PORTLAND, Me., June 23.—The convention of the Patriotic Sons of America adjourned to-day after mixing a bottle of water of the Pacific with a like quantity of Atlantic and distributing the waters in small phials among the delegates.

Self-Murder.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 23.—In a fit of delirium tremens, this morning, Matthew O'Donnell, laboring man, committed hari-kari with a razor, cutting open his abdomen. He only lived a short time.

Loss by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Inquiry among insurance companies and agencies show that the loss to them by the Tombstone fire will aggregate not far from $100,000, possibly rather over than under that figure.

An Explosion.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The explosion on the wrecking steamer D. & J. Baker investigation shows that it may be attributed to the engineer on watch at the time going to sleep. Three persons were killed by the explosion.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 23.

Silver bars, 1.11½.
Money, active at 3@5.
Governments steady.
Stocks closed firm.
The following are the quotations:

Western Union	136½	Quicksilver	18⅝
Pacific	52½	Mariposa (off'd)	1
Wells, Fargo & Co.	137	New York Central	146½
Erie	40	Panama	285
Union Pacific	130	Union Pacific b'nds	122½
Central Pacific	101	C. P. bonds. (off'd)	110
Sutro	1⅞	D. & R. G.	

ARE WE INSINCERE?

Are the people of this city insincere in what they say? Do they believe and feel one way, and act and speak another? We believe they are not. It is not insincerity which our correspondent sees, and complains of. She is mistaken in this particular. There is no intention among our people to deceive. They have no reason to do so; and they are too independent to pretend to anything which they do not fully believe.

Our correspondent reads us a moral lecture. It is not usual for us to publish such opinions, and especially when we believe they are not warranted and valid ones. And yet in what is said, the correspondent brings into prominence one fact which we are aware exists, but which we do not believe will continue to remain with us. We are not insincere, but careless. We neglect opportunities, perhaps, are very apt to indulge our baser appetites and neglect to take the best advantage of what we have from simple thoughtlessness. We are enjoying a higher cultivation than almost any western city. We have the best dramatic and musical talent visit us which can be procured, we have reading clubs, French sociables and dinners where the most instructive topics come under consideration. Our taste is evident to outsiders for no visitors come to us who do not lavish compliments upon our houses, our lawns and our homes. There is none of that crudeness observable in many cities which are much older than our own.

But nevertheless we are careless. We will admit that. We do not live up to our pretensions in all cases, and simply because of this want of thought. We do not pretend to admire the beautiful in nature, to desire music, art and literature, but really do desire these blessings. If we do not patronize the best which comes to us, it is because we carelessly neglect to do so. As to preferring minstrels to quartettes, that must be in the imagination of our correspondent. We strongly advise the writer of the article to study us a little closer, to look deeper, and to seek after facts and not trust to hearsay. We believe that our city will become a literary centre, a hub of refinement to the state. We have everything in our favor. Eastern refinement is predominant in our midst. We have wealth, energy and our situation as a city is calculated to inspire the highest and most ennobling thoughts. And yet we recognize the fact that our acts are at times careless, our opinions given without thought, and our support of what is high and good is often lukewarm. But the mind is here, the intention is here, and we believe the determination is not far away. No, good correspondent, we will not admit you are in the right and that we are insincere.

At the anniversary of Bunker Hill this year the Prescott statue was unveiled, and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop delivered the address. A descriptive account says: "Near the close "of the oration, at the moment when the "orator spoke these words, 'He is here at last, "in his habit as he lived,' the statue was unveiled, amidst murmurs of applause. Several improved the opportunity to examine "and hold for a moment in their hands the "sword which Prescott had carried on the day "of the battle, and to which Mr. Winthrop at "one point in his oration alluded and held up "to the general gaze. Among those who took "the sword in hand were Governor Long and "General H. B. Sargent."

London Truth has an interesting letter from Paris, concerning Dumas fils. It seems that the writer of "La Dame aux Camelias" is a very correct person in private life. His crop of wild oats sowed in youth was much smaller than that sowed by his father in old age. In fact the younger Dumas was quick of perception and gathered from the paternal mode of existence some important lessons as to what men should not do. Old Dumas was at first inclined to doubt the possession of any powers by his son. He laughed at "Sins of Youth," but after their tour together in Africa and Spain, and when the younger Dumas had written "Les Adventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet," the old gentleman began to admit, "there was something in the boy." When the manuscript of "Dame aux Camelias" was shown him, the sire became immediately proud and fond of his son.

The younger Dumas has long since married and settled down to steady work. French literature he knows by heart, though with that of other languages his acquaintance is slight, and has likely never heard of Cowper, Shelly, Burns and Wordsworth. He is, however, a good father and husband, and an exemplary citizen; and every one knowing him must be convinced that his intentions in writing are of the most honorable kind. His wish is to enlighten his countrymen, and render them more generous and humane. He is not merely contented to amuse, but his books contain expressions of matured convictions, and he is apt to take the stand that there always will be immorality in life; and as this is the fact we should acknowledge it and study the phenomenon in the spirit of true philosophy. But, continues the writer of the article, it must be confessed that all thoroughly enjoy Dumas. Unlike Sand or Eliot, Tennyson or Victor Hugo, he is never tiresome. The most listless reader would not think of omitting one of his paragraphs.

OUR INSINCERITY.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

DEAR SIR:—I am comparatively a stranger in this city of Colorado Springs, and have not an intimate acquaintance with its people; I do not fully understand any peculiarities they may have, do not know their tastes and am perhaps impertinent in presuming to offer any criticisms. It will very likely be thought by you that a stranger should not offer opinions which perhaps are not sound, and which very likely have no good foundation. But nevertheless, there are some facts so evident that even an unaccustomed observer can not but realize and acknowledge their existence. And it is these certain peculiarities of your city and people that I wish, with your permission, to speak of.

But first,

LET ME ASSURE YOU

that if you have any faults which it is thought should be sensured and criticised, you still have qualities which are most praiseworthy, and your city enjoys a most enviable distinction abroad. And in using the word abroad, the full significance of the word is realized and emphasized. It is not only in the east, but in Europe as well that your reputation exists. In remote corners of Europe, as far away as Maine itself, Colorado Springs is spoken of with the highest praise. Its beauty of situation, its cleanliness, its business energy and its various characteristics are acknowledged and praised. To those who have ever lived here, and who are in after years forced to be far away,

THE PLEASANTEST THOUGHTS

are those which recall the beauties of your city. No doubt the capital of the state will be Colorado Springs. Its central location, its quiet and its healthful position will prove strong arguments in its favor. I understand that a new hotel, built in the latest approved styles of architecture, will soon be erected, and this in itself will extend your reputation and will serve to induce many to make their homes here. Your future is bright, your past history brilliant, and yet there is something which you want and have not.

Shall I tell you what this is? It is a delicate matter to speak truths at times. A king commands a courtier to tell him exactly what the ideas of his subjects are but that bidden one is not anxious to speak too plainly. And it is so with myself. I am not prejudiced and have enjoyed hospitalities, and what I say I beg you will not imagine that I speak of any one class or of any particular family or person, but my remarks apply to the collective body composing your city. Shall I say, then, that the people of this city

ARE NOT SINCERE,

that their professions are hollow, and that they make failures in attempting to style themselves better than the majority of western people; and when they assume that they are more cultivated, refined and better patrons of music, art and literature than the inhabitants of other western cities, they then assume more than they are justified in doing, and it seems to me they do not prove themselves to be what they claim.

I beg of you not to throw down this note at its present point and declare that the words I write are foolish and insulting. I do not wish to be so considered, and do not believe I shall be thought so when my reasons for the assertions are given. In the first place I am inclined to believe that your people are insincere because they act so. Many of them are scholars, and linguists, and it is natural to infer that they are cultivated as well; and yet I have noticed that a minstrel troupe, a circus or a society play will entice them from their homes when the finest and

MOST DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINING

music will have no effect. I do not refer to any particular time, but have observed that the trivial things, the lighter literature, the wilder amusements prove most attractive. I have no doubt your people if spoken to as individuals would declare themselves patrons of all that was chaste, ennobling, instructive, but what proof is there in the city that this is an honest claim? Is there a good library in town, a gallery of art, or a school of music? I believe not. Nor is this all; such omissions as these could easily be pardoned for the city is young, but I cannot see any desire manifested that there should be these instructive and pleasant resorts. No one in conversation expresses a wish for them, and if at times a request is heard for music one is very apt to see that when an opportunity offers itself in which to hear the masters most ably interpreted the wisher is conspicuous by his absence.

I have already taken more of your attention and time than I originally intended. But I am such

AN ADMIRER

of your city that I can not quietly and silently watch this apathy spread itself around you all. I would see insincerity give place to sincerity, and if one does not love art I say let them acknowledge the fact. If music is a bore, say so; but if literary life and rare accomplishments are to be honored, and if refinement in thought, act and speech is preferred, then let some sign be given that such is the truth.

Hoping that I have not offended you, nor any of your friends, I am

Yours truly, X.

Conkling is posing as an opponent of monopolies.

Prairie schooners continue to sail through our city, bound to the mountains.

Manitoba wheat lately sent to Liverpool is pronounced the finest ever seen in that market.

Cash, the Charleston, South Carolina, dentist, has been found not guilty. Credit it so much to Cash.

"It is not improbable," says Cyrus W. Field, "that electricity will soon be used as motive power in railroads."

Jefferson Davis gives but bare mention to such associates in his reign as Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs and R. M. T. Hunter.

Cyrus W. Field is a most entertaining man to interview. He says the people of the Orient are not longer faced than Europeans; and that they are fond of gaiety.

The Denver Republican announces a change in the management. The retiring proprietors have given great care and attention to the journal and have brought the paper to a high standard.

The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, lately delivered an address before the London historical society on Abraham Lincoln. The Inter-Ocean, in an editorial comment, praises the effort.

The New York Herald is writing editorials urging the necessity of a legislative independence for Ireland. England will never consent to this. Ireland is a dependence too near at home to be allowed such freedom.

The fact that seventy-five millions of dollars in gold pass from Europe to America in a year and that we mine and keep over twenty-five millions a year will be apt to influence the bankers of Europe in favor of bimetalism.

The need of rain is seriously felt. The roads are unusually dusty and the grass is growing brown and dry. No doubt some of the eastern states would gladly send some of their superfluous moisture here. What we need is a Vennor.

General Walker is seriously embarrassed in his work on the census report. The appropriation has given out, and it will be difficult for the general to find clerks willing to work and run the risk of congress appropriating an extra sum to pay them.

There is national regret that Sir Edward Thornton is to be transferred from Washington. The London Times says that he has occupied his position for thirteen years with signal credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of both England and the United States.

The Tribune sneers in its usual flippancy at our Denver correspondent. We are inclined to think that if the editor of the Tribune knew who the writer was he would be less inclined to sneer. Probably no writer is better posted than is our correspondent.

Reports on the probable condition of the crops in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan, have been published by the Cincinnati Commercial. The wheat prospects are not flattering in many localities, but it is more than likely that a fair average crop will be gathered. The small fruits are generally abundant.

The evidence grows stronger every day that the home-rulers will not oppose the land bill in parliament. Parnell, too, is reported to have become an advocate of the measure, and Gladstone will in all probability be able to present it to the house of lords within a few days, with the endorsement of the lower house attached.

In Europe, according to the figures of Mr. Edward Atkinson, there are 250,000,000 inhabitants to 1,546,802 square miles of territory. In the United States there are 50,000,000 people and 3,034,390 square miles of territory. Herein is the secret of all our happiness and prosperity. We have room enough. As long as this condition lasts no amount of political blundering can ruin us.

The Grant interviews are furnishing topics for editorial comment. But it must be remembered that interviews are not entirely trustworthy, and many of the sayings attributed to Grant are undoubtedly exaggerated. No one more regrets the untimely criticisms of the general than his friends, but for the press to immediately come to the conclusion that one whom so lately all honored is nothing but a scapegoat, is wrong.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin does not believe that Chinese labor excludes American, and states certain facts taken from the report of the Congressional committee which met in San Francisco in 1876. The Bulletin says: "From this report and from data obtainable "since 1876, it appears that so far as the statement that the Chinese have displaced American labor is concerned it is capable of demonstration that they have produced just the "contrary effect, and that they have actually "opened two doors for the employment of our "own people where it appears that they have "closed one."

The Denver News, in discussing the mining interests of Colorado, says: "Developed properties are being vigorously worked by men "who do not work for glory, and men too who "understand the art of placing labor and capital where it will do the most good. Every "indication points to an output this year that "will exceed the figures of 1880, which placed "Colorado at the head of the list of the great "bullion producing states. When these figures are presented to the world, as they will "be before the autumn ends, capitalists will "with renewed enthusiasm pour their wealth "into our mountains. The output of 1881 "will astonish even the most sanguine believers in the future of our great state and "suggest the question, when will wonders "cease?"

The heads of departments at Washington are so beset by office seekers that they find it necessary to consider some means of relief; and they have instituted an inquiry into the working of the civil service rules formerly in force with a view to their re-establishment. In commenting upon this fact the Evening Post says that the abuse inflicted upon departments by office seekers and congressmen endorsing applicants is disgraceful in its excess, and that cabinet officers have the most of their time occupied to the neglect of other business by considering the various applications. But if, the Post goes on to say, the members of the administration are in earnest, they will find efficient means near at hand. The Post offers the following advice: "First, as to places in the departments at "Washington, let it be generally understood "that no appointments to clerkships will be "made as a matter of favor and upon the mere "recommendation of a member of congress or "other political influence. Let them revive the "system of competitive examinations open to "everybody who can bring *prima facie* evidence of a good character and a certain degree of education. And when a member of "congress comes to ask for an appointment, "let a printed copy of the rules be presented "to him with the assurance that the individual recommended by him will be admitted to "the next competitive examination, and that "if he comes out among the first, he will be "appointed to fill a vacancy, and if not, not. "Let it be known further that no removals "will be made except for cause, and no promotions except for merit. As soon as this "is well understood, the head of the department will find the number of place seekers "and their advocates wonderfully reduced, "and instead of having to devote to them, instead of the public business, the larger part "of his time, he will be able to dispose of "them in half an hour a day or less. We "state this as a matter of experience."

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The "fact that Sessions was an experienced lobbyist at Albany before he became a member of "the assembly is accepted by many as conclusive of the accusation of Bradley, but it will "bear another view. Sessions and Bradley "are from the same district, and knew each "other. Sessions says he knew nothing of "Bradley leading him to suspect that he could "be influenced in his action by a pecuniary "consideration. It is not likely, therefore, that "Sessions, believing Bradley to be a man of "integrity, as well as a devoted Conklingite, "would venture to approach him with a bold "proposition to buy his vote, and put up the "money before the fulfillment of the conditions. Experienced lobbyists do not make "such blunders; novices might."

We publish elsewhere a selection from the recent speech of Mr. Evarts at the monetary conference at Paris. His entire speech was very long, was keen, and witty, and historical. He gave some account of the last conference, and took a cheerful view of the present one. In discussing the metaphysical branch of the subject before the conference, Mr. Evarts speaks of the "logical methods" of "curing the disorder in money." He says one is "to drive out" one metal as a "barbarism robber and a fraud." The other method is to make "two moneys" out of the metals and let them divide the world between them. We could have no better representative at the discussion than Mr. Evarts, and his argument will command general attention.

It would be well for the pugnacious tenderfoot to remember that the law of this state declares that no concealed weapons shall be carried. It would be well if this law were rigidly enforced. There are too many bullies, brags and tender youths who are not fit to be allowed even a walking stick. It is getting monotonous to have insults heaped upon respectable people by whipper snapper puppies who use bad language, and try to lend force to their remarks by reaching suggestively toward the hip pocket. It will not be amiss for these cowardly talkers to remember that threatening life is a state prison offense. A few arrests and more whippings would have a salutary effect upon these tender fools.

Correspondents sometimes call our attention to the fact that the GAZETTE is published on Sunday. They object to having the markets and news inflicted on them on their day of rest.

Is this a just view of the case? If Sunday is a day of rest, newspaper men should have recreation then. By publishing on Sunday instead of Monday, there is no work after Saturday night, and this ought to satisfy those who are inclined to complain that we do not honor that day.

THE CAPITAL.

The Denver Tribune had an editorial in yesterday's edition favoring Denver as the city which should be the state capital. The argument adopted by the writer is that Denver is the chief commercial city in Colorado and so should become the seat of the government. This is apparently the only reason that the Tribune can suggest why Denver should be preferred to other cities, and it is an argument which does not seem to be sound nor reasonable, and which is opposed to the arguments adopted by other states.

Commercial cities are not generally the capitals of the states in which they are located. The majority of state capitals are small cities without any particular importance. Even the state of New York has its capital at Albany, and Washington is certainly not of as much importance as the city of New York, and yet it is the seat of the government for the country. The capital of Ohio is Columbus and not Cincinnati, while Chicago, though the acknowledged city of the greatest importance is forced to see Springfield the state capital. In fact the Tribune cannot have the examples of other states to enforce his argument with, and there seems no reason why Denver should be an exception to the rule, and simply on account of its size claim the right to become the capital.

But if no valid reasons are shown why Denver should enjoy the distinction there are arguments which can be used to prove that it should not. First, a commercial city is not the proper place for a legislature to meet. It is presumed that legislators are sent to the assembly or the general court to attend to the business of the state or their constituents. This duty can be better performed, and more quickly in a city where there is not so much to distract as in a large commercial centre. All men are not gifted with the power to withstand temptation and the freer they are from outside influences the better for the business they have on hand. We have great confidence in our legislators, but for the regard we bear them, we would save them from temptations. Again, it is always thought best that the seat of government of a state or country should be in a city as near the centre of population as possible. There are arguments already offered to change the national capital to some city nearer the centre of the country. And there are reasons why this argument is worthy of consideration. The expenses of members of government to and from their homes become of considerable importance when one representative must be obliged to travel from San Francisco to Washington, while another has simply to go from Philadelphia. Could it have been seen when Washington was selected as the national capital that our territory would become so expanded, there is little doubt but that some more central location would have been chosen. In the case of this state, the actual and even the possible limits are known, and Denver is not the centre of our possessions. This fact is not of such importance at present as it will be in the near future when the south is more thickly populated than to-day.

Denver does not need to be the capital. It is enough for her to enjoy the distinction of being the chief commercial city. All her attention should be given to keeping up her present reputation. It will not increase her population to have the legislature meet there, for a legislative body is composed of only transients. They come but they soon go, and add but little to the wealth of any city. We gladly acknowledge that Denver is enterprising, of great importance, but until better reasons are shown we are unwilling to believe that the capital should be located there.

CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION.

A member of the German reichstag lately requested his government to use its influence to persuade those about to emigrate to the United States to settle in the Danubian regions. This fact is significant as showing that there are some who believe that emigration can be influenced and its course directed by the government, or by societies whose object is to populate some particular country or section. Emigration societies are numerous, and undoubtedly the agents of those of different nations scattered over Europe do much to influence the immigrant. A government also which offers unusual advantages will be very apt to induce immigrants to seek its protection, but neither government nor societies are the real directors and investigators. If the history of the causes which have led Germans and others to seek new homes in our country is examined, it will be found that our prosperity has done much to induce immigration. The more prosperous we are, the greater the number of immigrants, while in years of business uncertainty the number coming to this country sensibly decreases. An immigrant is much more inclined to go where there is stability in government, prosperity among the people and general peace and quiet. We have already induced many to settle in our country, and these are important agents to immigration. The money sent from the United States to pay the passage of friends who desire to come out from Europe amounts to a large sum every year. Letters, too, are sent which describe the success of the writers in their new homes, and these are powerful inducements to friends desiring to seek their fortune abroad. Their friends who have tried us and prospered are the real agents of immigration. Their opinions have more weight than any measures which government can adopt.

VACATION.

The season is nearly at hand, and, indeed, for many, is already here, when the cares of business are forgotten in the joys of vacation ease, and when it becomes not so much a question if stocks will go up and mining interests boom and choice invoices pay as whether the coming day will be pleasant and the nimble trout be hooked or the jack rabbit slain.

Vacations will be passed in many ways and various tastes will seek as many diverse attractions. Europe will entice a large proportion of our pleasure seekers, while others scattering over our broad territory will enjoy the sea, the mountains, the lakes and the rivers as individual tastes dictate or pocket-book compels. Every resort has its peculiar attractions. Europe, with its old cities and rich collections of past ages, mountains with their grand views and bracing air, the sea with its bathing, yachting and fishing, charm the vacationists who follow their tastes and seek one or the other. It is well for the general happiness of these summer rovers that there are so many attractions to select from. No one can complain that there is not variety enough. No taste exists which cannot be catered to, and he who allows the summer to pass away while he sits disconsolately trying to determine where to go and what to see, must needs blame only himself and lay all the misery at the feet of his fickle mind which could not direct him.

Vacation is a blessing. It is an oasis of pleasure in the desert of drudgery. No people in the world take so little recreation as we. In Spain and Italy, and even in our neighbor Mexico, the fete days are numerous and vacations are irregular and frequent. Even England and Russia have their days of recreation when some grand review or royal procession, or national fair, calls men away from business cares to enjoy a day among the open fields. We on the contrary, attend steadily to business. Our holidays are easily counted and never can be called numerous. We are becoming the most industrious nation in the world, and were it not that summer months will come upon us and July and August heat return to force us to change our mode of life, we would very likely become a dull prosaic people. But a vacation stirs up all dormant energies. It puts new life into the tight fisted merchant, makes the uncompanionable the best of jolly good fellows, increases the appreciation for the beautiful in nature, restores digestion and to whole souled men gives new lease of life. Work is less a hardship after a week among the mountains, and as for dispositions, he must indeed be sour minded who cannot return to his desk a cheerful man after a season in open air leisure.

Nor is vacation a loss of time. No business suffers from a week's neglect. If it is an honest vocation, its momentum will not be stopped because its motive power rests. And when the controller of its forces returns, he will bring back strength and energy enough to give his pet schemes a new lease of life. His own power too is given new strength; for the mind is rested, the worn out vitality renewed, and the problems before so difficult of solution seem simple and are easily solved.

But vacations are welcome for more than these reasons. There are periods when one is instructed. We are not created simply to work and accumulate. The wonders of nature, its beauties and its mysteries are for us to enjoy and understand. The greatest students of vegetable and animal life will every day find something new in the trees, the flowers, the fish, and in the creeping, flying, burrowing inhabitants of the world. Those who imagine life was only given us to work in, who cannot tell a bat from a bird, who never have tasted any of the joys nature provides, cannot become our leaders. For they cannot instruct nor interest. The ablest minds are those of the men and women who have looked about them. A business man becomes an abler financier, a literary life is all the better from contact with out-of-doors. The busy American life will be brighter, keener and more prolonged in usefulness if vacation opportunities are taken advantage of, and if a week only is devoted to seeing what lies outside the office door.

LOSS AND GAIN.

Under the above heading the Boston Advertiser discusses the question of the profit or loss accruing to this country from the revolution which made us a free people. When England lost control of the American colonies she received a heavy misfortune. Her mercantile losses were severe and the struggle largely increased her national debt, while it may be said that even now she suffers from our victory. The success we had induced Ireland to indulge in a general outbreak in 1798, and even now influences her to seek an independence which seriously troubles England to suppress.

While England received the most severe lessons, and was perhaps taught that colonists could not be treated with contempt, our country was benefited by the revolution in many ways. "The gain has been cumulative," says the article, both in what it accomplished and what it escaped. English trade laws were abolished and our great manufacturing cities sprang into existence. We escaped the national debt of the mother country and our farmers are free to export grain unrestricted by any acts of parliament. We, moreover, escaped complication in European affairs and avoided the schemes of the Napoleonic era.

Our liberty brought peace and apportunity to engage in prosperous industries. "We "gained, also," says the article, "a great and "valuable body of immigrants from nearly "every European kingdom. No man who has "studied the motives of the yearly exodus "from the old world to the new, doubts that "one of its most powerful incentives is a "wish to live under free institutions. The "emigrant's estimate of the value and nature "of these may be right or wrong. He has "acted upon it and is here. The idea of "American freedom may be a phantom in the "eyes of some, but it has helped plough the "prairies of the west into magnificent wheat "fields, built great cities in the wilds, and "given us a civilization which, if not immaculate, is certainly extensive and full of "promise."

Since the revolution no country has had better opportunity to experiment in self-government, and the success of the experiment is not only not discouraging, but most satisfactory. Our purity in public affairs will compare favorably with that of any country, and while the whole account is not yet audited, it need not be a source of anxiety to the American people to see both sides made public. It is true we have many failings, and our public men are not entirely free from trickery and greed. But the recovery of a democracy is swift. American liberty, says the writer in closing, is in the people's hands, and is bound to be protected, and the memory of our patriotic forefathers deserves honor and respect.

Good Taste.

From the Leadville Democrat.

THE GAZETTE published a modest three-column report of the execution of Canty. It was like all else THE GAZETTE does, excellent and in perfect taste.

High Art.

Denver News.

The Denver dailies will make no charge for the various chromos presented to their readers last week. However, it might as well be stated right here that any action brought by subscribers against the publishers for counterfeiting cannot be made to stick. Directions for preserving wood cuts until July 20—bathe them in concentrated lye and stand on the edge in a dry place.

Christian Resignation.

From the Denver Inter-Ocean.

Another member of the Platt family is taken with the resignation fever. Wm. H. Platt, brother of the ex-senator, not being able to boss the church and the choir of which he was a prominent member in a huff, resigns his place as trustee and tenor. Judging from the criticism of the people of Metuchen, New Jersey, where he resides, he is unlikely to be reinstated. A brother Presbyterian says: "It seems that the entire Platt family possess the Christian virtue, resignation, in an eminent degree." It is likewise apparent that the people of New York and New Jersey accept with Christian resignation the voluntary withdrawal of the Platt family from public positions.

[Communicated.]

The General Assembly.

The time is near at hand when each religious denomination must needs give expression to its sentiments on the temperance question, whether it be moderation or total abstinence.

The Methodist denomination long since took the sure ground of total abstinence, and all Methodists violating the discipline of the church do it on their own individual responsibility.

Twenty-five years in the Presbyterian church has shown me there is great difference of sentiment on the question of total abstinence both in doctrine and practice in that denomination, but the most earnest hearted and self-sacrificing christians of any denomination, should be considered its representatives rather than the careless, indifferent and dogmatic.

The general assembly during its last session acted on the temperance question in the following practical manner:

With enthusiasm the assembly adopted the report of a committee which was appointed a year ago to "consider the expediency of establishing a permanent committee of the general assembly on temperance." The grand report to-day presented and advocated by the Rev. J. W. Mears concluded thus: "In the judgment of your committee, it would not be a diversion from the peculiar work of the church to organize thus a simple permanent committee for the purpose of promoting the temperance reform. Other evangelical churches will probably organize in a similar manner, and a great evangelical temperance union might result, which could scarcely fail to exert a decisive influence on the question in its present critical condition. They would therefore recommend that this assembly appoint a permanent committee on temperance, which shall consist of fifteen members, eight ministers and seven laymen, a majority of whom shall reside in or near—— [Syracuse, the assembly afterward to determine the place] who shall hold their first meeting in that city on the second Tuesday of June next, and then and there divide by lot into three separate sections of five each, to hold office for one, two and three years, their successors to be appointed each year for a term of three years by the general assembly—the said committee to adopt their own by-laws, subject to the approval of the general assembly. The duties of the permanent committee shall be to seek to quicken and to unite our synods and churches in suitable measures for promoting the temperance reform; to mature and report action on the subject to the general assembly; to gather and report such statistics as may be of value and interest to the church; to call attention to the deliverances of the assembly on temperance, and recommend to the board of publication the issue of suitable works on the subject; to codify the previous acts of the assembly on temperance for publication by the board, and to initiate measures for promoting similar acknowledgments by other branches of the evangelical church."

Mr. Mears urged that the Presbyterian church should express its views, because Dr. Crosby's "Calm (!) Address" might otherwise be mistaken by the public to voice its opinions.

Now, shall not all the denominations appoint such committees of fifteen? Then, shall not these select a union central committee of fifteen? Thus, may not the efforts of the whole American church [illegible] aimed in one successful endeavor, under the guidance of the Lord Jesus [illegible] with His might, to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in our glorious country? An impression prevails here that the near future has in God's thought for us glorious developments in this matter.

A communication from the Woman's Christian Temperance union requesting a quarterly temperance lesson in the Sunday schools was referred to the committee on publication.

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Larger Returns Than Ever Before Made.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Public to-morrow shows the following percentage in exchanges for the week ending June 11 at San Francisco, and the 18th at the other cities, compared with the transactions of the corresponding week last year, every city reporting an increase:

New York	65 4-10
Boston	65 5-10
Philadelphia	60 9-10
Chicago	26 6-10
Cincinnati	44 4-10
St. Louis	81 4-10
Baltimore	17 7-10
San Francisco	28 7-10
New Orleans	29 4-10
Pittsburg	30 1-10
Louisville	24 9-10
Milwaukee	10 4-10
Providence	45 9-10
Kansas City	39 6-10
Indianapolis	12 4-10
Cleveland	24 1-10
Hartford	27 2-10
New Haven	14 6-10
Lowell	38 4-10
Syracuse	32 4-10

Total exchanges $1,314,148,420, or 50.5-10 per cent increase. The Public adds that outside of New York the exchanges for the three weeks ending June 18, are the largest on record for three consecutive weeks and exceed the hitherto unequalled returns for three weeks of May by nearly thirty million dollars. At every city too the increase is over ten per cent; at six cities is over twenty per cent; at nine thirty per cent and at five over forty per cent, while two of the largest cities outside of New York report gains of 56-5 per cent at Boston and 60.9 per cent at Philadelphia. The increase of the aggregate outside of New York is extraordinarily large, amounting to 45.5 per cent, and only a very small part of this advance can be attributed to the advance in prices. The fact is undeniable that the volume of business represented by payments actually made through banks is larger than it ever was before.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Cow-Boys Kill the Hazlett Brothers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A dispatch from Tombstone, Oregon, says the particulars of the killing of the Hazlett brothers, who killed Leonard and Harry Head, the stage robbers, last week, and a German at Eureka, New Mexico, by cow-boys last week, are as follows: They were surprised by a party of twenty cow-boys while playing cards in a saloon at Eureka, and had no chance to defend themselves. Bill Hazlett was shot six times through the body and Ike twice through the stomach, and the German six times through the body. As soon as the firing ceased the party mounted and rode away. There is no trace as to who they were.

Amusement Notes.

DENVER, June 22.—The Horticultural fair continues to be a big success.

The Big Four minstrels closed their engagements at Armory hall to-night.

Keene is playing to good houses.

Kate Claxton opens at Armory hall to-morrow night.

Boulder's Railroad.

DENVER, June 22.—The citizens of Boulder in public meeting last night resolved to present the Denver, Western and Pacific railway company with the right of way, one hundred feet wide, from their railway at Buffalo Hill to their railway at St. Vrain cañon via Marshall mine, Boulder and Left Hand cañons and further, to donate to them 16 acres of land in a prominent section of the town for depot purposes. The donation was accepted by the officers of the company and a force was to-day sent over to survey the route, and the road will be pushed to an early completion.

AN ARKANSAS INCIDENT.

Several People Murdered and the Suspected Murderers Subjected to Fatal Torture.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 22.—An old farmer, Thomas Stokes, living near the Missouri river, was robbed of several hundred dollars lately by masked robbers. The excited neighbors took out into the woods A. B. Stanley, James Tibbitts and John and James McCallahan, who live near Stokes, and hung and tortured them to make them confess and restore the money. It is believed that two of them were tortured to death, as they have not been seen since. All the accused protested their innocence. The McCallahans are in jail and warrants are out for the rest.

RAILROAD TALK.

Information by Telegraph Which May Require a Grain of Salt.

DENVER, June 22.—The Denver & Rio Grande railway company to-day awarded contracts for grading its line from Red Cliff down the Eagle and Grand rivers, and has ordered its forces on the South Platte to be increased and construction is to be pressed between Acequia, eighteen miles south of Denver, to Fairplay in the south Park and to the Southern Arkansas in the Arkansas valley, and to Leadville. It is thought that the latter action is prompted partly by the alleged breaking of the tripartite agreement by the Union Pacific company in the matter of pushing the construction of the Denver and South Park railroad into the Rio Grande territory. It is also stated that the Union Pacific is grading in the Valley of the Blue, along the located line of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Some Canadian Criticisms on the Celestials.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Tribune's Toronto Globe's special says: Victoria, B. C., referring to the Chinese says the Chinese quarter of the city is one that all eastern travelers should visit. They have complete possession, having driven the Europeans to other parts. It is a most desolate, filthy locality. For any white person to live amongst them would be impossible. They number about 4,500 out of a population of [illegible]. They are said to be industrious, but thoroughly dishonest, making excellent servants and factory hands if properly watched. They are crafty and determined to accumulate wealth. A few of them are married, and the female portion are the vilest of all the vile and abandoned creatures to be found in the city. They live by dozens where a white person would scarcely find elbow room. Their subsistence is of the meanest kind, fully half less than that on which a white man can live, being but slaves to them who import them from China. As a general rule they get but a small percentage of their earnings and when they die the flesh is taken off their bones and the bones are sent back to China for interment. White labor can't compete with them, yet without their aid many of the railroads and public works on this coast would not have been built. As domestics they have supplanted female labor entirely. They are employed in hotels as waiters, in private houses as servants, on the streets as laborers. They also supply people with vegetables. They do all laundry work. Dennis Kearney and such sand-lot politicians are as powerless against Chinese encroachment as would be their efforts to turn back the cataract of Niagara. They are supplanting the Indian as well as the European, and it is predicted that unless legislated against they will run over the whole coast.

THAT TICHBORNE FRAUD.

Sutherland says he Never Saw Him and Don't Want To.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Express says the Duke of Sutherland, who arrived last night, denies the statement telegraphed over the country about his having seen the man in California who claims to be the real Roger Tichborne. It is no such thing, Dr. Russell said, and what's more believe from what I have heard that the man is a humbug. There is a man in California by the name of General Barnes, while we were there we met him on the train. He told us about the claimant, but there is nothing in it. The story is utterly false.

"No," said the Duke, "we never saw the man and he may be what he claimed for all we know, but we don't know anything about it."

Weather Prognostications.

OTTAWA, June 22.—An astronomer writing to a city paper, says "as the moon will be at her inferior conjunction on the 5th, and as the planets will be but a few degrees out of conjunction, I would advise seamen to get their vessels into a safe harbor till that date be passed. Terrific gales, accompanied by hail will blow southeast on all the Atlantic coasts. Brilliant showers of meteors will occur especially within the tropics. Tides will be unusually high in the West Indies and hurricanes will prevail on the east side of the Rocky mountains. The month of July will be exceptionally hot owing to the heated atmosphere returning from equatorial regions.

Condition of the Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The markets show but little variation. Wheat opened active on a boom from Chicago, and closed excited at 1a2c. higher. Shippers took but little. Pork was unchanged. Lard 5c. higher. Rio coffee quiet and firm. Sugar in better demand. Hides quiet and sales 3,000; California 24a 60 days. Wool continues to improve. The stock of new California is centered in the hand of one concern, but taken fairly at very satisfactory prices; sales of 55,000 pounds.

Catching a Professional Catcher.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Chas. E. Anchisi, alias Chas. Augustus Colter, formerly chief operative of the United States secret service was arrested in this city to-day on a charge of altering the name and number of a $5,000 United States registered bond. In his room important evidence was discovered.

Dion Boucicault's brother died in London yesterday.

Conkling is disinclined to speak about affairs at Albany.

Grant at last refuses to converse on politics. He wants to rest.

It seems that June must go out without giving us a much-needed rain.

One of the notorious Glasgow bank directors died yesterday in Edinburg.

All cities do not enjoy our warm weather. In Quebec the frost has done much damage.

Judge Belford is willing to go to congress again or be a candidate for governor. Northern statesmen are modest, unselfish and retiring.

There is now a little lull in the discussion of the capital question. This much has been decided, however, that the south will stand together.

Ex-Governor Thomas S. Young has gone to California to engage in mining, and yet the governor is said to be of more than ordinary intelligence.

Denver is still troubled about the southern convention on the capital question. We can please Denver exceedingly by not holding the convention.

Blaine is going to drive a four-in-hand excursion wagon filled with his own family all over Maine. This will not be the first time he as held fours.

Some idea may be had of the increased volume of our agricultural business when the fact is considered that one firm alone will manufacture thirty thousand reapers.

The Leadville Herald asks who is the next candidate for the editorial management of the Tribune. A more pertinent question would be: Who will be the next owner?

A slight shock of earthquake frightened the people of Ottawa yesterday, many of whom thought that the world was coming to an end. The people of Ottawa are evidently very self conscious.

Norfolk, Virginia, is alleged to be the most unhealthy town in the United States. This is merely relative, however; Del Norte, Col., has acquired the reputation of being the most unhealthy city in the country for coach robbers.

Jim Moon, the dead Denver gambler, is said to have had good traits of character; the ame is alleged of the executed Canty. Admit all this. Judas Iscariot, the synonym for all baseness, had at least one good quality greater than any of Moon's or Canty's. He went out and hanged himself.

Commend us to the Leadville Democrat for getting things wrong. On Sunday this journal editorially says: "The Rio Grande had the duel party, but the South Park got away with the Austrians." The Austrian party spent several days at Manitou, shot three badgers on Pike's Peak and did not walk to Denver.

We take exception to the rather severe comments on Mr. Wilson in our Denver letter. The controversy was not of his seeking, and he refuses to descend to the personalities which have characterized the criticism of his opponents. The Tribune lugged him into its controversy with Dill, and thus temporarily turned Dill's batteries on an innocent party.

Legitimate trade is increasing. The general prosperity of the country is better than for some time. While there is no boom, which all are inclined to believe is not what is wanted, there is yet a strong under current and firm feeling of confidence. Manufacturers are beginning to receive profit, and staple articles are bought in large quantities. Our dispatches this morning are extremely gratifying.

Dr. W. H. Russell, the war correspondent, has written a vigorous reply to Mr. Kinglake's severe strictures on the Crimean policy of the London Times and his furious attacks on its correspondent. He winds up by informing Mr. Kinglake that he has "affronted the consciences of the living and trampled on the graves of the dead that he may rear an altar to his idol (Lord Raglan) on the ruins of innumberable reputations."

We pubish this morning the first of a series of letters from Denver, which will give some very interesting inside information on politics, politicians, or any subject agitating the public mind at the transitory capital. The signature will indicate their character. It is unnecessary to say that such letters will by no means express the opinions of this paper, as the writer is in no wise restricted in his comments. To restrict him would defeat the design of the letters.

The Philadelphia Record says: "Jefferson "Davis might as well have died—practically "did cease to exist—in 1865. He has learned "nothing since, and done nothing except to "record the opinions and prejudices which "were his previous to the day when he wore "his wife's waterproof. He is a relic of a "past age, having no more sympathy with the "present than a fossil found embedded in the "rocks of a past geologic age. Philosophically "he recognizes many things, but practically "he has seen nothing since the southern con-"federacy collapsed."

A meeting of about 100 persons claiming to be heirs of the Annetka Jane-Webber estate in Holland was held in Detroit, Mich., on Thursday last. A great deal of ragged eloquence was expended, and J. H. Fonda, of Detroit, was selected to visit New York in July as representative of the claimants. A temporary gloom was cast over the meeting by the statement of one of the gentlemen present that he had written to the Hon. James G. Birney, United States minister at The Hague, soliciting information, and that Mr. Birney had responded promptly that the whole allegation was a wild goose chase.

There are certain journals which indulge in much merriment over the threats of retaliation made in England against the high customs duties of the new French tariff. These journals suppose, or pretend to believe, that England proposes to give up free trade and adopt a protective system. It is fortunate for us that such is not likely to be the case. Such a position would be a serious blow to our export trade. We sell to British countries, says a contemporary, "nearly 75 per cent, more than we sell to all other countries together, while we buy from other countries 38 per cent. more than we buy from British countries." We cannot afford to have England adopt a restrictive commercial policy. Our interests all lie in an opposite direction. France makes a mistake in adopting a policy which will so materially interfere with her trade with England. And for journals of this country to try to influence the people that it is best for England to retaliate upon France by adopting restrictive measures is pure folly. France will be forced to reconsider the measures she has adopted. Declaring high duties upon English textiles will simply work to the disadvantage of the originator of the measures. England we hope will not seek to retaliate by adopting such measures as would make our trade suffer. We do not believe she will.

The republican papers in this state have been unusually full of personalities for the past few days. The criticism of the acts or sayings of public men are perfectly legitimate, but the recent discussions have gone far beyond this. They have been little short of blackguardism. The discussion was started by a very unjustifiable attack on the character of some of our most respected public men in an article in the Herald entitled and described under the heading of "President Lying." This invited and called forth some bitter reflections on the editor of the Herald which he evidently has not enjoyed. It has finally induced him to eschew personalities and thus may be said to have produced some good.

Secretary Blaine has been so beset by office-seekers that he has taken his work home, and in his own house has refused seeing his tormenters. The act gave rise to the story that he was suffering from the effects of Bright's disease. The Providence Star says: "The brilliant secretary of state is not to be "gotten rid of as easily as that. He will be a "power in Garfield's administration for three "years and eight months to come, and will "then be good for many more years of active, "valuable service in the republican party—if "he is not worn out by the importunities of "the office-seekers."

The story of a youth named Joseph Hennessey is another illustration of the pernicious influence exerted by dime novels. It seems that he was naturally of a weak constitution, and was gifted with a brain of no particular power; in fact, he was weak-minded from his birth. Lately he died from injuries inflicted by himself, it is said he was caused by an imagination distorted by dime novel reading. The heroes of the yellow-covered books enticed the young reader; the reading of their daring deeds and their crimes so worked upon the mind of this child that his mental powers forsook him, and his death was the result.

Prince Alexander don't want free elections in Bulgaria. This is not unnatural conduct upon the part of a prince.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Public sentiment has been roused of late against the reckless and felonious use of firearms which has become so common in Colorado. The man who carries a pistol is pretty sure, sooner or later, to find an excuse to use it. It may happen that in a moment of anger a homicide may be committed, or it may happen that in a drunken frenzy the pistol may be turned against the person of a cherished friend. It is folly for men to carry concealed weapons in any of the principal towns of Colorado; indeed, it is more than folly, it is criminal. The very fact that one carries a deadly weapon may prompt him to exercise its power. We doubt whether it is necessary to carry a revolver in the wildest mining camp in Colorado. A man who minds his own business, keeps sober and deals justly is seldom made the victim of assault. If he is "held up" some dark night his pistol is of no use for the footpads are sure to have "the drop" on him before ordering up his hands up. On the whole it seems to us a stupid and dangerous practice for men to carry concealed weapons. Almost all of the recent murders committed in Colorado have resulted from this pernicious habit. The Leadville Chronicle, in discussing the cases of Rosencrantz and Gilbert, the two Leadville murderers, who have been reprieved says: "An effect-"ual method of preventing murderous as-"saults, would be to put a stop to the carrying "of concealed weapons. The Colorado stat-"ute of this year provides a sufficient remedy. "Under it, any man carrying concealed weap-"ons can be sent to the penitentiary at Cañon. "Why is the act not enforced? There can "be no justification—there is no sense in car-"rying a revolver up and down Harrison ave-"nue. It wears out a man's breeches, and, if "he behave himself, he may carry it for a "century without ever meeting a temptation "to use it. Yet about half the people one "meets on the avenue carry their 'gun.' If you "ask them why, they reply that they may meet "troublesome fellows, and they wish to be "prepared. Prepared for what? Is there any "decent man living who would not rather "bear an insult—even a blow, than take a hu-"man life? If the fashion of carrying revol-"vers were abolished by the stern law of 1881, "and still better by the force of public opin-"ion, when men quarreled they would fight "it out with their fists. Black eyes and "bloody noses send nobody to the penitenti-"ary, and plunge no families into a life-"time's sorrow. And on the whole, we don't "know whether it is not just as soothing to a "wounded spirit to give an enemy a sound "thrashing as to shoot him through the stom-"ach."

WOMEN AS VOTERS.

A distinguished writer has said that great political changes were not made because of their essential justice, but in deference to a great demand, or a great necessity. Among other cases he mentioned slavery and the corn laws. Slavery was forever crushed in this country because of a general and a great demand. The corn laws were enacted because a great necessity demanded that they should be. With the question of woman suffrage there is no necessity and no imperative demand that women should vote, but nevertheless there are many who believe she should be allowed the privilege if she desires it. But that a majority of women are in favor of a law which shall give them this right we do not believe.

Before considering the matter fully it may be stated that women are half to blame themselves that they have not already the privilege of voting. If they really desire such a law they have not made urgent appeals enough, or if urgent, then certainly not unanimous enough. There has been a lukewarmness in their petitions which has led many to believe that the majority of women are not in favor of having a law passed which should give them the same privileges enjoyed by men. Many who are influential in public life believe that women as a rule look with disfavor on the thought that they are to go to the voting precincts with men, and be jostled and pushed simply that they may cast a vote. Yet others are in favor of a law which shall allow them to enjoy their freedom and have a certain influence.

We have never championed the right of women. It does not seem that it is best for the community at large that they should vote. They have a peculiar mission of their own, and that is a home one. The influence of women is best exerted from their homes. Many a man of high position has been guided by the wife at home. Some of the noblest women of history have exerted an influence from behind the throne. It was not necessary for them to become public advisers. It is a fact no one will dispute that publicity cheapens reputations, and women at the polls, at the caucus, in the crowd, drags her from the proud position where she has been placed by respect and admiration. The whole question of woman's proper sphere is discussed again and again, but we believe the best and strongest opinion is that the sphere of woman's usefulness is peculiar to herself. She alone can fill it; it alone can be filled by her.

In general we do not believe that women desire to vote. The best wives, the truest mothers are satisfied to leave to men the battles of politics. We have never seen a unanimous desire expressed by the women of the country to change their position. It is not generally considered that voting is a duty. Should they decide in sufficient numbers that they wish to vote, then our opinion might be changed. But until that time, it does not seem that the question need be agitated.

What the Politicians are about. Comments on the Dill-Wilson Affair. Senatorial Chances. Tribune Ownership Fight. Spicy Personals, Etc.

DENVER, June 17.—Colorado politics at this time have at least the advantage of interest, if a squabble is ever interesting. The various republican factions are thoroughly embittered, and are quarreling like fishwives. Accusations and epithets hustle through the air with a vicious sound, and no one seems to care much where they strike, or what the effect will be. The last trouble, which has turned altogether on whether Dill offered to sell out to Joe Wilson for $800, or whether Wilson offered Dill $800 to sell out, was sprung by the pragmatical hypocrisy of the Leadville Herald in meddling with the Tribune's affairs. It offered an opening for a row which the Tribune early took advantage of, and the consequence has been a series of variations of the ancient abuse which is so common and so well-worn in such disputes.

The Dill letter, however, is generally conceded to have been much stronger than Wilson's. Wilson appears to have been afraid of the subject, and while he told a straight enough story, he told it in a very gingerly way. The strong point against Dill is his own confession that there was a bargain on foot. This is generally regarded as confirmatory of the general story which is told.

The funniest incident of the row has been the publication of the language which Wilson used about Clarke. *Apropos* of this, it is said on good authority, that the Republican made no allusion to the fight because Clarke would not allow it.

CHAFFEE.

Chaffee's denial of the interview which George Alfred Townsend alleged he had with him caused little comment. It is known certainly that Chaffee will return and take a hand in politics in this state this fall, but the fact creates no alarm. Chaffee is a man of force, but he is a very dead duck in Colorado. Arapahoe county will be the only section of the state in which he will have any strength, and he will have to buy this. It is generally believed that he will assist the Cook-Smith crowd in their effort to make Smith sheriff, but there is room for doubt here. What is known as the bummer ring is now in favor of Pitkin. He has done his best to make it respectable by throwing out sop in the shape of appointments to militia positions and giving it commissions to hunt up mythical Indian outrages. Pitkin has lost a great deal by reason of his connection with this element. If anybody can take it away from him Chaffee can, but it may be that he will not want to. His chief grievance is against Hill. He does not want Teller's scalp, but he would like the junior senator's. Therefore it will be to his interest to assist a southern candidate in the hope of making combinations which will not injure Teller seriously and yet place the south to him in the next race. It is generally conceded that the re-election of Teller will hurt Hill, since it will give the north a great deal more than the south considers her entitled to. If Chaffee can coquette with the south and still not hurt Teller, he will regard himself as paving the way for revenge.

It is scarcely probable, though, that he has any real hopes for himself. There are too many men in the state who had mining sales spoiled by the Little Pittsburg break.

THE TRIBUNE COMPLICATION.

The fight for the Tribune has grown very bitter. Attempts have been made to reach a compromise, but I hear that so far they have failed. The Tribune folks still hold the fort, and are defiant and indifferent. Rothacker has inaugurated a system of warfare which is particularly galling, and which has at least the merit of cool sagacity. When the sale of the Robinson stock to Fisher was first announced it caused a great deal of newspaper comment. The burden of it was that the paper would at once become an Evans railroad organ, and would work to get either Evans or Elbert into the United States senate. The prompt reply to this was a series of assaults upon the Evans roads and the Jay Gould roads, and sneering allusions to the supposed senatorial candidates. This has been going on for two or three weeks now, and each day it increases in bitterness. In some cases the assaults have been of the most exasperating and taunting kind, and there has been no hesitancy from any consideration. Not only have the Evans party been freely criticised, but Judge Elliott, who overruled the Tribune demurrer, was disagreeably surprised to get a blow between the eyes the next morning. The Tribune people are evidently angry, desperate and uncompromising, and will attack wherever and whenever they get a chance.

TELLER

has been in the city a great deal of late. He seems to know that his unwise flight from Washington without taking sides on the Robertson matter was a great political mistake. He is a common figure in the Windsor lobby, with Senators Eddy and Peck, who have been hanging about Denver ever since the adjournment, always in his train. It is undoubtedly true that Senator Hill will control the patronage at Washington, and this will hurt Teller very much at this time. The strikers who only connect themselves with parties for the sake of picking up crumbs will keep away from Teller's scanty board, and allow him to gnaw at the crust of disappointment in surly loneliness. He cast his lot with the Conkling fellows in the belief that they would win, and he finds that he has made a bad blunder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Belford is in the city very frequently now. He looks worried, and as if the fight which his trumpeters called were not going just as he would like.

General Hamill came down this week. He has a half dozen cases in the federal court, and they absorb his time. He doesn't talk politics.

Keene opens here next week at the Sixteenth street opera house. The place is utterly unfit for drama and anything else. I hear that it will be converted into a beer garden when the Tabor opera house is opened.

[illegible] police of the Denver police just now. The force is one of the worst in the country—a result of the utterly incompetent and corrupt city government which Denver has.

There is a story here that when Edwin Booth returns from England he will bring his wife, who is a consumptive, to Colorado for a season.

The Time building, when completed, will be the handsomest newspaper building in Denver. It is said that John Evans owns one-half of the stock of the concern.

Arkins is doing the editorial work on the News now. Captain Smith is still on the paper, however.

The Republican is doing well. A great deal of money has been spent on the paper, and much of it in a reckless way, but there have been large returns. It is now said that the paper is paying expenses. Its subscription list has increased largely.

The Wentworth house is being enlarged and will be converted into a first-class hotel under the management of David A. Gage. The Grand Central, which Gage formerly ran, is in the hands of a receiver. It has been run down almost beyond redemption, although it has a good location. The Windsor is doing a very large business. FREE LANCE.

ON THE BORDER.

Ute Commissioners Reach Grand River.

CAMP ON GRAND RIVER, 70 miles west from Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, Tuesday, June 14, via Lake City, June 18.—The Ute Indian commission and attaches, together with the infantry and cavalry, arrived this (Tuesday) afternoon at Grand river, immediately going into camp, pending the construction of a ferry to cross the river, the water being very high and the current dangerous.

Thursday morning a crossing will be effected, when the commissioners, escorted by cavalry, will proceed through the Ute country. Ten days rations will be taken, and every effort made by the commissioners to secure a location for the Uncompahgre Utes. Chief Sapaniavero and his sub-chief Guero are still with the expedition. Two scouts from White River agency came into our camp to-day. They were sent through the Ute country by Commissioner Meacham to notify all the White River Utes that they might see to proceed to the Uintah agency for a powwow. The scouts reported meeting a large number of White River Utes; also that about fifty lodges are camped fifty miles from our present camp. By the terms of the treaty, the White River Utes are to be located on the Uintah reservation. Three White River Utes came to Grand River with the scouts. After the scouts were across the river the Utes set fire to the woods and rode off towards their camp, forty miles distant.

The Republican is Bought.

DENVER, June 20.—The sale of the Denver Republican by Messrs. Wilson & Clark to Kemp G. Cooper, was announced at a late hour this evening. The price was fifty thousand dollars, and was paid to-day. Mr. Cooper assumes the management of the paper.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

Hodge, with His Ballot, Equals the Parson and the Squire.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The World's London special says: The light is breaking for the premier, and it is now certain that the land bill will reach the house of lords early in July. Lord Salisbury has muttered threats against it, but the prevailing impression is that the upper house will not dare to reject it. Their rejection last year of the compensation-for-disturbance bill was followed by the present measure, and if they should throw it out, they may safely count on being confronted, next session, with a still more radical scheme. It is quite on the cards, however, for the bill to be amended in the lords, although I have reason to know that no attempt will be made to tamper with its leading principles. The most important amendment probably will be in the spirit of the movement in the commons by Mr. Herage, the member for Great Grensley, on Thursday, viz., to compel landlords who have made their own improvements, according to the usual English system, from the operation of the clause providing for the free sale of the tenant's right. An amendment of this kind, which would not materially affect the scope of the bill, is almost sure to be carried in the upper house, but just now the lords are not in a humor for trifling with the behests of the commons.

Mr. Joseph Archer, the leader of agricultural laborers, wrote to Mr. Gladstone the other day asking when the government intended to bring down a bill for assimilating the borough and county franchise. The premier in a very courteous and complimentary note replied that the bill would be prepared during the recess and made piece de resistance for the next session. The assimilating of the borough and county franchise will, it is estimated, increase the radical strength in the counties at least sixty per cent.

The scepter is departing from the parson and the squire. The Hodge with a ballot in his hand will be as uncompromising a foe to the state, church, and landed interests as any Nottingham or Northampton Lamb. Arch, who is traveling through the country holding open-air meetings in the evenings, makes no secret of the future programme of the vast organization of laborers' unions which he controls. He demands that the law of entail and primogeniture be abolished; that the land be thrown open for purchase, and that the church be disestablished, titles abolished, and the parson, as the chartists used to say, coinpelled to live on the affections of people or starve. This is strong talk, and there is plenty of it just now. If under present electoral law, there is lodging suffrage in the borough, that is the inhabitants pay them to the demand of the periods a year as entitled to vote, whilst in the counties the franchise is confined to five pounds, lessees, and twelve pounds, occupiers.

Agricultural laborers (who rarely get more than from eight to ten shillings a week) only pay at most six pounds a year rental. They are utterly disfranchised. Just now it would be madness for the lords to attempt to force a fight with the government on the land bill with these new radical levies within a day of the field.

Those of your readers who only know English country life from the poems of Mrs. Hemans and others, about the "Cottage Homes," the "Merry Holmes," the "Stately Holmes," and so forth, would be taken aback if they were to visit rural England just now. Hundreds of once magnificent estates are now tenantless. In some counties nearly fifty per cent of the land is out of cultivation. Property is a drag, and rent rolls are rapidly diminishing. In olden times every Englishman who had made money in business invested it in landed property, with the object of founding a family dynasty. The East Indians, the Nabobs, as they were called, spent fabulous sums in the good old days of the rotten boroughs, in acquiring estates which brought with them seats in parliament; and in later times the cotton lords and other capitalists of industry sunk their fortunes in the same manner, assured of a perennial income and a contented tenantry. All this belongs to a past age. The tenant, manacled by feudal customs and oppressed by tithes and big rents, is unable to face American competition and live, and abandons the farm to swell the angry mob in the boroughs. The laborer is no longer satisfied to live from hand to mouth and enjoy the bliss of ignorance. He wants land of his own, and threatens to take it, if it is not given to him. He belongs to a union, controlled by active propagandists of socialism, and insists on the franchise, not as a favor, but as a right, of which the 'squire and the parson have defrauded him through all these years. The clergy do not fare much better than the squires. Tithes are paid grudgingly. Hodge has become a dissenter as well as a radical, and the roll of the drum ecclesiastic, which used to frighten him has lost its terrors. The lords, the natural guardians of the church, are powerless to stay the tide that is washing out the foundations of the establishment, nor can they hope to save in England the rights of property which in Ireland have already gone by the board. Solicitors tell me that for every man who wants to purchase an estate there are a hundred ready to snap at half a bid. Where this will end, the wisest men are at a loss to know. The harvest prospects have been somewhat improved by copious showers, but at best, it will fall below the average.

Parnell continues to denounce the land bill as insufficient, but as he thinks it better than nothing, and that the Tory-Irish policy would be bayonet and ball-cartridge, he is doing his best to push it through the commons. The Irish leader, who is the shrewd judge of public opinion, has taken this cue from the Irish hierarchy, and the Irish tenantry, who urge the acceptance of the bill as an earnest of Gladstone's good intentions. The interference and the prospect of abundant crops in Ireland, combined with the indemnities of the skirmishers, have all but killed the leaguers' influence. Moreover it has been shown that many of the most blatant patriots are often agents of Inspector General Hillier. The constabulary reports that the country is quieter than it has been since many years. A large number of evictions are going on, but the landlords' emergency committee, acting no doubt at the suggestion of the Castle, has decided not to execute the writs of eviction except in urgent cases where the tenant, although perfectly able, refuses to pay rent, and defies ejectment.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Trial by Jury Likely to be Suspended.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A London correspondent writes: I have heard on good authority that the government intends to inspect the trial by jury in Ireland. Trials in the disturbed districts have been, as is well known, a complete mocking since, the agitations assumed their present proportions. It has therefore been the custom for some months for crown prosecution to get the venue changed to Dublin, where unprejudiced juries might be secured. This method of dealing with the difficulty, however, bears heavily on Dublin jurymen, who for some time have been practically trying the cases of half of Ireland to the serious injury of their business. Indignation at this injustice has found vent in open protests, and the judges, who are disgusted at the frequent miscarriage of justice in the country districts, have added their voices to secure the necessary results by other means. The government will therefore be unable much longer to shirk the responsibility at the expense of the Dublin jurymen, and are expected to suspend the jury system in certain of the proclaimed districts.

The Herald's Limerick correspondent says: The evictions and process servings have continued throughout the land without resistance. The body of police and soldiers have been so large as to over-awe even the bravest of the would-be insurgents. The most threatening of the coming evictions are some which are to occur at Michellstown, county Cork, where it will be remembered a desperate encounter was barely avoided a fortnight ago on the occasions of the evictions, on the property of the countess of Kingston. In no part of the country, are the populace more determined and reckless than here, at Michellstown under the shadow of the famous Galls mountains, where the rebellious spirit is strongest and where poverty has made the people desperate and lawless. Recent events and particularly the recent encounters have intensified the feeling of resentment to the landlords. There being no disturbance in any quarter. I visited Michellstown, which is a ten mile drive from Fomay, one of the most important military stations in Ireland, the surrounding country is very picturesque. I first called on Father Burten, a most intelligent and courteous priest, from whom I learned with how great apprehension he, and those interested in the safety of the people, were regarding the next eviction days. He feared that the consequences might be serious, for it was almost impossible to entirely stop the stone-throwing. He gave me an account of the late encounter, and believed it was only a miracle that prevented terrible bloodshed. The soldiers and police numbered five hundred, and the people about fifteen thousand. Many of the latter were armed. All were in a state bordering on frenzy. Stones were showered on the police and soldiers, and only by Father O'Connel's appeal to the officers not to order firing, and by their united efforts to pacify the people, was a catastrophe prevented. If the people were as determined as before, though they were aware of the consequences of assaulting the soldiers, he could not be sure of the consequences. The people were very poor about Michellstown, and had made up their minds that they would get a living off the land, come what might. They could die but once. Mr. Markey believed that if the evictions could be stopped till the passage of the land bill, there would be no trouble, for he thought that if the people got the land bill they would not give a thought to home rule or national independence.

I heard in some quarters the confident assertion that had the people been fired on, they would have overwhelmed the soldiers by desperation and numbers, if not by arms and training. Even Father Burton expressed the belief that the people would have defeated the soldiers. It is certain that the next expedition to Michelstown will be at least a thousand strong, and composed of selected troops and police. I asked Father Burton if the ringing of the chapel bell could not be prevented. He feared not, as the people would break into the chapels. The church was doing all it could to pacify the people, inducing them to be quiet, but it was impossible to prevent them from meeting when excited. Those in the rear ranks of the crowd would be led to throw stones, for which those in the front ranks would suffer if the soldiers would fire on them. I next visited Mr. Markey, who has been secretary of the league since the arrest of the first one after the coercion act last week. He expressed some fear of a disturbance at the next evictions.

DUBLIN, June 20.—A pastoral letter by Archbishop McCabe, read in all the Catholic churches of the city to-day, regrets that even in this diocese men are preaching doctrines subversive of law and order.

LONDON, June 20.—The Times Dublin special says: Evidently the land league has received a series of heavy blows which are telling upon it, and a more tractable and tolerant spirit is showing itself, as the power of the local despots is broken, and the strike against payment of rent is checked, the leaders repudiating any intention to adopt such a policy.

SEVERAL SPECULATIONS.

Projects Which are Regarded With Suspicion.

LONDON, June 19.—A new American railroad company was brought out, this morning, in the midst of the discouragement caused by a sort of a panic in New York stocks. It is called the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific Railroad Company. The prospectus states that the object of the company is to acquire a link which must eventually connect the Atlantic cities with New Orleans, the Gulf of Mexico and the trans-Mississippi system of railways. The capital asked for it is £1,000,000 sterling—rather a heavy demand at such a moment. The solicitors of the company are Morris & Co., the railroad lawyers long connected with Erie people. The wonder here is why capital should be asked for in England, and why, if it is a good scheme, some of it is not offered to the American public. This, and other projects of a similar kind, are regarded with great suspicion, especially at a time when the established American stocks are being knocked up and down to suit the convenience of brokers and speculators. Many of the new railroad companies advertised lately have not been floated, but mining schemes seem to grow in favor, and any disused old pit in Cornwall will now bring a fancy price. Reports have also been sedulously circulated that a war of tariffs will shortly break out among your great trunk railways, and thus the disturbing influences at work now are numerous, varied and powerful. It is announced that the July interest on the Atlantic & Great Western firsts will be paid in deferred warrants, but it is believed the approaching amalgamation scheme will establish the future prosperity of the road.

Reports have been transmitted by cable this week from New York to the effect that the crops throughout the United States will be much below the average, that the stock on hand is very light, and that you will not have more than enough from this year's harvest to supply your own requirements. This account astonished the whole public, which has never regarded a general failure of the crops in America as a probable event. The first result was to send down the prices of all American railroad stocks, a fall, as compared with that of last week, being very profitable.

This morning the Standard's correspondent was induced to send that his first account was greatly exaggerated, and that the harvest will not turn out so bad as was at first expected. The public mind, however, has been unsettled on the subject.

Sickly Cities.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Sun says: During 1880 sixty-eight cities of the United States made weekly death reports to the national board of health. In its bulletin this week the board makes public the figures. Vallejo, California, is the healthiest city reported, and Norfolk, Virginia, the most unhealthy. The average duration of life in some of these cities is as follows: Vallejo, 83.3; Yonkers, New York, 70; Omaha, 63; Utica, 67.1; Jacksonville, Alabama, 35; Vicksburg, Mississippi, 34.8; Charlestown, South Carolina, 31.3; Savannah, Georgia, 30.6; Norfolk, Virginia, 27 years.

Judge Truax, of New York, dismissed the suit of Williams to restrain the Western Union for distributing $150,000,000 increase of capital stock.

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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

All subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly are struck off the list at expiration.

Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

The ranchmen and gardeners are surely in need of some refreshing rains.

Mrs. A. Sagendorf left for the east via the Santa Fe yesterday, where she will spend the summer.

The manager of the telephone company will in a short time add fully fifty more instruments to its present circuit.

Tramps have not been so numerous since eight of their number were arrested and compelled to work out their fines on the chain gang.

Canty left a letter which was sent to his brother-in-law General Wardrop, of Boston. It contained a brief review of his history after coming west.

There was a constant demand for copies of the GAZETTE yesterday containing the account of Canty's execution, which necessitated the publication of a second edition.

Miss Ida M. Kracaw, who has spent the past year visiting friends in the east, is now at her home in this city. She brought with her Miss Treckell, of Atkinson, Illinois, who will remain here during the summer.

There was a big demand yesterday for the Denver papers, containing accounts of Canty's execution. The Republican displayed remarkable enterprise in its account, giving full two pages, with an engraving of Canty.

The Denver & Rio Grande Base Ball Club did not turn out for its regular Saturday afternoon practice yesterday. If they are to compete with the Omaha nine on the fourth of July they will need considerable practice.

A false alarm of fire caused considerable excitement on the street about eleven o'clock last night. Both hose companies and the hook and ladder company started up Tejon street at a brisk pace, but no fire could be found.

Miss Lilian Scidmore, special correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and one of the cleverest and most piquant letter-writers on the press, is visiting Manitou, and is registered at the Beebee house.

Dr. Brown formerly of St. Joseph, Mo., has recently arrived in the city, and will probably locate here and practice his profession. He seems very favorably impressed with Colorado Springs and its location—much more so than Pueblo, which place he visited while en route.

Mr. Chas. W. Bowman who was elected the orator of the State Press association, has declined, and Major Henry Ward, editor of the Denver Republican, has been substituted by the executive committee. The annual meeting occurs on Tuesday, July 12th.

The executive committee of the Colorado Springs Hotel company have decided to postpone giving out any contracts until entire plans arrive. Due notice will be given contractors through the columns of this paper. A telegram has been sent to New York urging all possible speed in furnishing plans. The foundation plans, which have been waited for, on arrival have been found insufficient to begin work upon.

The specimens of Sharpless strawberries exhibited at the Horticultural Society's meeting last evening were the largest we have ever seen. They were raised by Mr. Crawford in his garden, and their flavor is equal to their size. One specimen was six inches in circumference, and the majority of them were four inches in circumference.

Never in the history of Leadville have the mines made a better showing than at the present time. The future is most auspicious, but a small portion of the district in which they are located having been yet developed. Well does a cotemporary of the Carbonate Camp say: "There are thousands of undeveloped mines scattered over the districts and that among these it is reasonably certain that there are shafts but a few feet deep over mines as rich as any yet discovered. It is also well known that, so far from the district having been thoroughly prospected, it has only been partially scratched over, and that not even our richest mountains have been thoroughly explored."

Waters in the Cars.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 17, 1881.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

DEAR SIR: If you think this suggestion worthy of notice, it would certainly give profitable employment to some one who only needs the suggestion to act upon it. The morning and afternoon trains, especially the afternoon, are usually crowded by those who have only heard of Manitou Springs and have never seen or tasted any of the waters, and probably never will. Any bright boy or man to pass through the cars or train, especially during this warm weather, with cool five-cent glasses of iron or the soda springs water would find buyers right and left in persons who cannot stop over and may never pass here again. Yours respectfully, B.

KANSAS.

Lawrence a City of Well-to do People.

Early Fruit and Vegetables in Market.

[From an Occasional Correspondent of the GAZETTE.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 15, 1881.—The distance here from Colorado Springs is nearly six hundred miles, but not a very pleasant journey to me. I saw nothing to enjoy but the soft warm wind, and a distant view of the Presbyterian minister from Pueblo.

The first thing which we noticed on entering the city was the large, elegant state university, placed on what is called the "Golden Hills," one-half mile from the Lawrence hotel, and not far from it stands the old university, on another hill.

The golden belt, as I understand it, is one large circle passing around and through each state, and the Golden hills are found on this circle, and were selected upon which to build the state university. This will explain why Lawrence is situated on both sides of a deep ravine, and close to the Kansas river, a shallow stream of water running in a southeasterly direction, dividing the lower part of the city, and placing the depot entirely out of reach of the passengers.

The city has a population of about eight thousand inhabitants. Most of the people have the appearance of being well to do. But the history of the Kansas people is rather a sad one. They appear to be a people that have been subdued and almost brought down to disgrace and ruin.

They tell of the raiders under Quantrell's band, sent in to go through and set fire to and destroy their property, and the fight on "the border" which we all remember when every man in the city of Lawrence left his home for nearly three years to defend his rights and property.

Lawrence might be called the "city of churches." There are nearly a dozen, some of them being very fine buildings, nicely finished on the inside with a large pipe organ. I know of four churches that have a pipe organ, which is more than I can say of Colorado Springs.

The streets are beautifully laid out, with a great number of shade-trees on each side of the streets from one side of the city to the hills on the other. The yards are full of shrubbery of all kinds—roses, fuschias, and climbing vines without number fill the flower-beds, cover the porches and reach over some of the fences.

We found a great number of different kinds of trees, the oleanthus being the most peculiar. The catalpa is a large tree, and hangs full of light-colored blossoms, which are very fragrant; the silver poplar and sweet honey locust are everywhere to be seen, filling up the vacancies and standing around in every corner.

I do not remember seeing a wild locust tree in blossom for more than fifteen years, and my first thought was of the old homestead in Illinois, where the locust trees grew and the fire-flies were so plenty.

There has been a great deal of rain since we came here, the 9th of May, and some terrible thunder and lightning. It is uncomfortably warm, and even now while I write it thunders and threatens a hard storm.

Strawberries, cherries, and ripe gooseberries have been in market for three weeks, and will very soon be gone. The berries have been very low: strawberries ten and fifteen cents a box. There are a few plums and peaches in the stores, and will soon be brought in by bushels. Raspberries and apples will soon come in their turn, and then the late peaches will, I presume, finish up the fruit season.

Peach trees grow in almost every yard, and hang full of green peaches, half-grown. The plum trees are also full as they can hang; by the last of July there will be no fruit of any kind except apples.

Now I would like to know why the fruit season comes and goes so early. We are some distance south of Illinois and of course the climate is somewhat warmer, but are the seasons always so short in a southern clime, etc. California has a tropical climate but there is nothing ripe there except strawberries until the last of July. Pears are not ripe until August; the grapes not before September and oranges do not come in the market until the middle of winter as near as I can make out. I know we had oranges all winter while we were in California. But here in Kansas everything comes early and goes early.

MRS. CARRIE DOTY.

A FINE HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY.

Strawberries Still Ascendant.

The El Paso Horticultural society held a meeting in the council room last night, President Parsons in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, R. T. Crawford was appointed secretary pro tem.

Mr. Snyder called attention to several trees in town that had been without water during the whole season and were now growing finely and producing fruit. He thought many parties destroyed or injured their trees by too much irrigation.

Mr. Parsons thought that for starting young or newly set trees, much water was necessary, but after they were well established, little or no water was needed in common seasons. Trees should very seldom be irrigated after the 1st of September, to allow the trees to mature their wood and prepare for the winter.

Dr. Corey made some interesting remarks upon fruit in the south, and mentioned some kinds of apples that would do well here.

Then followed a general discussion on fruits and flowers, participated in by Messrs. Gumm, Ege, Hodgman, and others.

Messrs. Crawford and Clarke were appointed delegates to the state horticultural exhibition at Denver, to take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

But the interest of the evening was centered upon a remarkably fine exhibition of strawberries, made by Crawford and Chase. Considering that they were grown on land but little enriched with common field culture, this success was a matter of congratulation. They considered his heavy soil near Shook's Run better adapted for strawberry culture than that on the uplands. They exhibited five varieties. The best in size and flavor was the Sharpless, which were pronounced by all as unsurpassed by any they had ever seen. The largest specimen measured 6½ inches in circumference, and the average measurement was 4½ inches.

The other varieties exhibited by them were Seth Boyden, Miner's Great Prolific, Kentucky and Glendale, all of which were of large size and fine flavor, so much so that it was difficult to say which was best. Mr. Hodgman exhibited some Early Richmond cherries, which is the kind that succeeds best in this state. He also showed a very beautiful white Peony. He stated that he considered the Peony the best shrub for this climate, as it is very hardy and requires little care, while very ornamental. Mr. Ege exhibited a plate of fine strawberries tastefully arranged with pansies and other flowers. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday evening, when currants, gooseberries and flowers will be on exhibition.

HOME HORSES.

Some Flyers Matched Over the Fair Ground Track.

The races over Terry's track yesterday afternoon were the occasion of a good deal of fun and attracted a large number of our citizens to the fair grounds to witness them. The entries were of home horses and the sport was all the more keenly enjoyed on that account. There were four horses well known in town here as the driving horses of the gentlemen to whom they belong. The entries were as follows: William Harrison's Flora, J. W. Brigg's Wyoming Maid, J. E. Hundley's Baby and Robert Taylor's Spotswood. The gentlemen drove out to the track about half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and shortly after their arrival the races were begun. The purse consisted of $150 of which $75 went to the first, $50 to the second and $25 to the third.

The drawing for position resulted as follows: Flora pole, Spotswood second, Baby third and Wyoming Maid fourth. After some scoring the horses got off pretty well together. Flora, however, gradually drew ahead, closely followed by the Maid. Flora held her own gallantly, and came down the home-stretch in fine style. She took the heat with the Maid second, Spotswood third and Baby fourth.

After a due time for resting had been allowed the horses were called out for a second heat. Flora had the pole, Wyoming Maid was second, Spotswood third and Baby the outside. Another good start was secured, and Flora once more forged ahead. The Maid, however, was well warmed up to her work, and put her best foot foremost. She put her best foot foremost so often and with such speed that she passed Flora and won the heat with Spotswood second, Flora third and Baby last.

The third heat was one in which a great deal of interest was felt. Flora now had one heat and the Maid one, and should either capture the third it would settle matters, as the race was for the best two out of three. The horses when ready for the third heat held the following positions: Wyoming Maid had the pole, Spotswood second, Flora third, and Baby outside. When the start was secured, Wyoming Maid was in the advance, with Spotswood close behind. The trot was a pretty one, and all the horses put forth their best efforts. Wyoming Maid held her advantage, however, and came in winner of the heat and race, with Spotswood second, Flora third, and Baby fourth.

First money was awarded to Wyoming Maid, second to Flora, and third to Spotswood. No time was announced, as the owners did not want a record for their horses. The afternoon's sport was much enjoyed by all who were present, and the races as a whole were very satisfactory.

HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

First Meeting of the State Society in Denver.

The Colorado Farmer has the following concerning the fair of the State Horticultural society, which takes place in Denver on the 21st instant, and will continue three days: "The first June fair of a State Horticultural society is an event out of the common, and therefore worthy of especial notice. Horticulture is making such rapid strides in the state and the possibilities of the future are so large that its friends are jubilant and their expressions of delight abundant. The fair to be held next week in Denver will be more suggestive as indicative of what is to be than of what at present is, though we feel sure that in itself it will attract more than a passing notice. The friends of the society are active in their efforts to make a good representative display, and although the time was not happily chosen, still there is no question but some very choice fruit will be shown. The berry season opened earlier than was expected this year, and this week would have struck the choicest specimens for exhibition. The flower display will be large and very effective, and the children of Flora will be there in all their rainbow tinted colors to charm the eye. As will be seen by a notice in another column, the railroads have given special rates for the occasion, and we hope that many of our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity and be present. Music and other attractions will make each day's programme peculiarly worthy of patronage."

A large force of men have been employed for several days past straightening the track in the vicinity of the beer garden. The track will be shortened considerably by the change, and instead of following the side-hill it will cross the flat in the vicinity of Col. De La Vergne's place.

SCOFIELD.

A Promising Camp on Rock Creek.

Something About the Mines and Miners of that District.

From an occasional correspondent of the Gazette

SCOFIELD, Gunnison Co., June 15, 1881.—Thinking that your many readers would like to hear from this section, as it is chiefly composed of Colorado Springs people, I will try to give you a short description of this and surrounding camps.

We arrived at Gothic last Thursday, and found the town full of people, who were waiting patiently for the snow to disappear from the mountains of Rock creek and vicinity. We found a great many Colorado Springs people at Gothic also, among these Prof. Ralstin, Dr. Lee, Messrs. Fletcher, Mansfield, Schidler, Harrison and others. Messrs. Mansfield and Fletcher and Schedler, Harrison and Co. are running mine exchanges there, and promise to do a fair business ere long. Business of all kind is good, and the merchants are happy. Prof. Fletcher has one of the neatest book stores this side of the range.

Gothic is more of a supply point than a mining camp, as most of the mines are four, five to ten miles away. Copper creek is near by, and along this creek are some fine mines. The Sylvanite is situated in this locality and is conceded to be the best mine in that camp. They will soon put fifty men to work, and this season a great deal of ore will be taken out. There are also two smelters at Gothic, the Colorado Springs smelter, and Avery & Co. The latter expect to be in running order by the first of July, but it is not definitely known when the former will commence operation. The Catapult, in which Mr. Willis Sweet, formerly of Colorado Springs is interested, has a shaft fifty feet deep and a thirty foot tunnel is soon to be commenced. This is a valuable piece of property and the owners are highly elated over it. There are also some other good prospects in that section, but as we did not remain in Gothic long were unable to ascertain any particulars regarding them.

After remaining in Gothic for several days, we moved up on Rock creek, and at present are located near Scofield. This town is destined to be the most important one on Rock creek, and at present the saw mill is kept busy to supply the demand, as buildings are going up rapidly. Judge Edmunds is at work upon his smelter, and will have it in running order soon. The snow is almost gone, and a great deal of work is being done on the many claims. By the first of July everyone will be at work, and this will be the liveliest camp in the state. People are pouring in every day, bound for lower Rock creek, where some very important strikes have been made this spring.

The High Tide, situate on Crystal mountain, has had a force of men at work all winter, and it is claimed to be one of the best mines on that mountain. They are going to put a large force of men on it in a few days.

The Buffalo, owned by Messrs. Schidler, Morrow and Pound, of Colorado Springs, situated on Treasury mountain, is another valuable claim. It will resume operations in a few days.

Messrs. Stine, Macklin and Shireman, of Colorado Springs, have some very promising prospects in Paradise gulch. The two former are here and intend to give them a thorough test this season. They are in the neighboorhood of Parrish's camp.

Mr. J. J. Hooker, father of E. E. Hooker, your popular groceryman, came in with us and stood the journey very well. He has some claims on Bear mountain about three miles below Scofield and has gone down to look after them.

We had a very pleasant trip as Mr. Taylor, our driver, did all he could to make us comfortable. He intends to haul passengers to Gothic this season and any contemplating a trip here would do well to consult him.

C. M. W.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. Charles Cavender, of Leadville, was in the city on Sunday.

The Pueblo excursionists did not visit Manitou on Sunday as was talked of.

Ground was yesterday broken for the two new wings of Colorado college.

Helen Potter's Pleiades passed through the city yesterday on their way to Pueblo.

We are informed that the mercury went up to 115° in the shade at Pueblo on Sunday.

Quite an extensive fire was yesterday raging on the mountains between the Peak and Cameron's cone.

Mr. B. F. Crowell and Sheriff Smith were among the passengers on the north-bound express yesterday.

The guests of the Beebee house, Manitou, indulged in a pleasant social dance in the Saratoga last evening.

Mr. O. H. Rothacker, editor of the Denver Tribune, spent Sunday in the city, and returned to his home on the owl train yesterday.

Mr. Chauncey Curtiss was in the city on Sunday visiting old friends. He is now running on the Kansas Pacific road for the Pullman car company.

W. H. Salisbury, alias Canty, was buried from Reynolds & Westerfield's undertaking rooms at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The Rev. Mr. Smith performed the funeral service. The body was buried in the Potter's field, no other disposition of it being requested by his relatives or friends.

Last evening the members of Matt France Hose No. 1 assembled at the hose house for the purpose of formally bidding farewell to three of their most active members, viz: A. N. Wheeler, H. S. Clement and P. Y. Williams, who leave on to-morrow's train for California.

At the close of the foreman's remarks, Mr. H. T. O'Brien arose and said: First Assistant Foreman Wheeler: Allow me, in behalf of the officers and members of the Matt France Hose Company, to present you with this badge, as a token of the high esteem in which your fellow comrades have ever held you; and in years to come, as you look upon this memento, may it awaken pleasant recollections of our companionship.

Mr. Wheeler thanked the company in a neat and ready speech, and in conclusion invited the company to a banquet, which proved very satisfactory to all present.

The badge is emblematic in design, made in gold, and representing a section of hose so as to form a circle, with a hydrant and pipe crossed in the center. On the back of the badge was the following inscription:

Presented to
First Assistant Foreman A. N. Wheeler,
By the members of
MATT FRANCE HOSE,
June 18, 1881. Colorado Springs, Colo.

The company is under obligations to Mr. L. C. Davis, the Pike's Peak avenue jeweler, for his promptness in filling the order.

FACTS FOR EVOLUTIONISTS.

Another Lamb Story, Which Beats the Double Header.

LONE STAR RANCH, EL PASO COUNTY, June 8.—Having read in your valuable paper an account of the two-headed lamb I think perhaps it might interest your readers, eastern as well as western, to learn of another phenomenon, which has happened on this ranch.

For many years we have, as is the custom marked our lambs by cutting the ear, distinguishing between the ewes and wethers by different styles of cuts, and also abbreviating the ewe lambs by the removal of the tail.

Judge of our surprise on finding last year that many of the lambs were ear-marked when born, with the proper distinction between the sexes.

We suppose that the exceptionally dry season checked the development of the phenomena last year, but this season nearly three-quarters of the lambs, 785 out of 1,063, arrived with the proper ear-mark, besides which the ewe lambs were entirely destitute of tails.

This most interesting evolutional development is commended to the attention of scientists, and an explanation of this curious freak of nature would be eagerly welcomed by

W. W. COOK.

Officer Tell went to Pueblo on Sunday and captured the three colored boys accused of stealing $60 from Mr. B. Peery's money drawer. Twenty-five dollars in money was found on their persons, and three new revolvers, which had probably been purchased with the remainder. They, with one other who was supposed to be implicated in the stealing, were arraigned before Justice Bentley yesterday, and bound over to the district court. The names of the four are Anderson Petty, William Harrison Powers, Lewis Cole and Dorsey Robinson, and they are all young sneak thieves of the very worst character.

We find upon our table the new guide book just issued by the passenger department of the Denver and Rio Grande. It is a valuable treatise on the pleasure and health resorts and rich mining and agricultural regions of the Rocky Mountains. Colorado Springs and Manitou are given considerable space in the edition. The poem on "Old Baalam," written by Mr. G. H. Buckman and illustrated by Miss Agnes Covert, both of this city, is one of the most attractive features of the book.

Canty's statement to the effect that he was a private in the Third Massachusetts infantry proves to be correct, Mr. L. S. Richardson, the auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande, has in his possession a full and complete list of the soldiers who enlisted in the state of Massachusetts, and W. H. Salisbury's name appears as a member of company L, Third Massachusetts infantry, in charge of Captain T. Ingrahm. New Bedford was given as his place of residence.

Last winter's class in assaying in Colorado college has presented Prof. Strieby with an elegantly bound copy of "Andres' Treatise on Mining Machinery." In presenting the work the class highly complimented the professor upon the thoroughness and efficiency of his system of instruction, and stated their belief that in no institution in the country can a knowledge of the theory and practice of assaying be better acquired than in Colorado college.

Mr. A. F. Goodrich came up from Espanola on the owl train Sunday morning. He was subjected during the day to many inquiries in regard to the shooting affray of which the GAZETTE contained an account some time ago. He was prepared to answer all questions, as he had the coat and vest on, with the bullet holes still in them.

Signal Officer Jones, of the Pike's Peak station, is a very intelligent and obliging gentleman. We have heard him spoken of in terms of praise by many excursionists to the Peak. Sergeant O'Keeffe is a good man, but it is said that the sergeant is given to exaggeration. We hope for his sake that this is a mistake

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Johnson, who are guests at the Beebee house, Manitou, accompanied by a party of friends spent Sunday night on Pike's Peak. We understand that the trip was a very enjoyable one and that the only accident of the occasion was an unaccountable loss of spirits upon the part of Mr. Johnson.

Messrs. P. J. Williams, H. S. Clement and A. N. Wheeler left yesterday via Denver and the Union Pacific for San Francisco. A large delegation of their friends were at the depot to see them off.

THEN AND NOW.

How Manitou Springs Impressed Ludlow Ten Years Ago.

Fitz Hugh Ludlow published in 1871 an intensely interesting volume of travel through the great west entitled "The Heart of the Continent," In his journey the author made a visit to this portion of the country and seemed especially delighted with the scenery and also with the springs which are now so well known at Manitou. We quote from his description of his visit here that portion which refers to Pike's Peak, Cheyenne mountain and the soda springs, and we call especial attention to his prophesy concerning the future spa of Colorado which is now universally known as Manitou but which was then a wilderness:

"The dozen buildings of which Colorado City is composed, lie in a sand plain at the base of the foot-hills which wait upon Pike's Peak. The grand old mountain itself projects its head of glittering snow through a gap in the nearer ranges which surround it, to a height and loneliness which almost tire imagination. Its altitude is very differently estimated, but cannot vary much from sixteen thousand feet. The best view of it is not from the base of its foot-hills at Colorado City, for its full proportions are veiled at that point by intermediate ranges, but far out on the plains, east of the town, where for more than a hundred miles the emigrant sees it standing, a solitary beacon, with every detail melted into one heaven-piercing cone. How prominent an object it is, may be inferred from the fact that it gave its name to this entire region—the man who came to the Colorado mines being a "Pike's Peaker," though his nearest lodes were situated a hundred miles from that mountain by the shortest access.

"A mountain which I admire more than Pike's Peak (or at least the Colorado view of it), is the grand Cheyenne, which rises a little further south, and is plainly visible at the rear of the El Paso house, from base to dome. Its height is seven thousand feet less than Pike's; but its contour is so noble and so massive that this disadvantage is overlooked. There is a unity of conception in it unsurpassed in any mountain I have seen. It is full of living power. In the declining daylight, its vast simple surface became the broadest mass of blue and purple shadow that ever lay on the easel of nature."

"The road along the bank of the stream from Colorado City is a pure impromptu affair to every fresh comer; but by skillful driving, we managed to steer between boulders, and get the ambulance into the neighborhood of the springs, accompanied by several gentlemen on horseback.

"The springs no doubt originally bubbled up from the bed of the river, but immense depositions of Glauber's-salts, or sulphates of lime and soda, have raised the principal fountains ten feet above the top of immense masses of this incrustation, standing perpendicularly out the stream.

"The Glauber's-salt taste of the waters is agreeably modified by a stream of carbonic acid, which jets up through the middle of the basin, keeping them constantly in a state of violent ebullition to the height of two or three inches. There are two of the main springs on the south side, and one on the north of the stream. The last is the most pungent. There are also along the base of the south bank, higher up, a number of small and comparatively quiet springs, one of which is an inky chalybeate, and the other a white sulphur. The alkali of the larger springs is evidently undersaturated with acid. We made as good lemon-soda water as I ever tasted, by filling in the liveliest part of the main spring, and corking up instantly a bottle, which we had previously charged with a half pint of lemon syrup and half a table-spoonful of tartaric acid. The water which we bottled without any mixture, and took back to the El Paso with us by way of experiment, resembled congress water when opened an hour or two after, though lacking the saline flavor. The northern and more pungent spring somewhat reminded me of Vichy, and the chalybeate was rather like Pyrmont.

"These springs are very highly estimated among the settlers of this region for their virtues in the cure of rheumatism, all cutaneous diseases, and the especial class for which the practitioner's sole dependence has hitherto been mercury. When Colorado becomes a populous state, the springs of the Fountaine qui Bouille will constitute its spa. In air and scenery no more glorious residence could be imagined. The Coloradian of the future, astonishing the echoes of the Rocky foot-hills by a railroad from Denver to the springs, and running down on Saturday to stop over Sunday with his family, will have little cause to envy us easterners our Saratoga as he paces up and down the plazza of the Spa hotel, mingling his full-flavored Havana with that lovely air, quite unbreathed before, which is floating down upon him from the snow-peaks of the range."

Mr. J. H. Hazelton, the manager of the Opera House, left Sunday morning for New York to book the leading attractions for the coming season. He will probably be absent four weeks.

The Italian musicians, who have spent the past two seasons at the Beebee house, came up from the south yesterday afternoon, having been engaged for the Beebee house this summer.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, accompanied by his family, arrived in the city on Sunday morning. They expect to remain here during the greater part of the summer.

Senator Stubbs came in from his ranch, located near the Holcomb hills, on Sunday. He says that the ranchmen in that locality are very much in need of rain.

Mr. B. W. Steele, managing editor of the GAZETTE, left yesterday for his former home in Massachusetts, and will probably remain absent several weeks.

We learn from a reliable source that City Attorney Campbell will be married at Iowa City, Iowa, on Monday, June 27th.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Discussing Dr. Howard Crosby's Lecture.

What the Members of the W. C. T. U. Think of the Doctor's Views.

Rev. Dr. A. G. Gordon, pastor of the Clarendon street church, as chairman of the Boston Monday lecture committee, wrote the following letter to the Boston Traveller:

"As considerable comment has been passed on the recent Monday lecture of Dr. Howard Crosby, it may not be improper that, as chairman of the committee having charge of these lectures, I should make the following statement:

"These lectures were designed to be religio-scientific. Eminent men among college presidents and theological professors, were invited to participate in them. A chancellor of the University of New York, Dr. Crosby, was engaged as one of the speakers. So far as I am aware of, it was expected when he was asked to lecture that he would appear in some subject of scientific or theological nature, in which his education would enable him to shine so conspicuously. That he chose to come before us in the character of a belated reformer, advocating views that belong to the dark ages of the temperance reform, was his own responsibility. It is certainly to be regretted that so eminent a preacher and teacher should be found giving utterance to opinions that were calm, only in their cold and dogmatic contempt of sentiments which the great mass of temperance workers hold to be absolutely vital to any real success in battling against intemperance; and which sentiments are healthful only through the violent revolt which they must awaken in the minds of hundreds who will read them. Such sentiments will be sure of enthusiastic applause from every bar and liquor saloon in the city. They who sell intoxicating drinks from high to low disapprove of drunkenness as strongly as the eminent divine, holding equally with him that moderation should be the rule. I am grateful to be able to say to the credit of the Christian and temperance sentiment of our city, that the views advocated evidently met with almost or no sympathy from the audience to which they were addressed, so that while the lecturer was pursuing his announced purpose of carrying the "war into Africa," he stood among his hearers as a solitary sentinel pacing around the deserted citadel of his own opinions.

R. M. C.

From Wednesday's Daily.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Fragrant and Beautiful for Lawns and Gardens.

Dr. E. C. Kimball showed us yesterday a very handsome catalpa tree in full bloom in the extensive grounds surrounding his residence on North Nevada avenue. This is the only tree of this variety in the city and is the sole survivor of a thousand which were presented to the city by General Palmer, and planted in Acacia park. Dr. Kimball informed us that he obtained the specimen, which now adorns his grounds, while the men were engaged in planting the trees presented by General Palmer, in the park. This was a poor tree with a short curved root, and had been thrown away as too poor a specimen to plant. Dr. Kimball picked it up thinking it might make a good walking stick. The next day he was laying out plants in his grounds and stuck the catalpa stick into the ground as a peg to hold the rope. The stock not being firm enough the doctor dug a hole and put it in root down, tamping the earth around it. When he had finished his work he allowed the catalpa to remain. It grew finely during the summer and was frozen down during the winter; this was repeated for several years. About three years ago the doctor cut back all the sprouts but one, and when winter came he banked the earth around the sprout. This plan worked like a charm and now the tree is about ten feet high and is loaded down with most beautiful and fragrant blossoms. The moral to all this is that the catalpa tree can be made to bloom and flourish here.

CLINGING TO THE CROSS.

Alleged Discovery of a Mine on the Holy Cross Mountain.

The Leadville Chronicle alleges that a mine has been discovered on the Mount of the Holy Cross. The story is as follows: "Joe Dixon, the well known prospector, bohemian and newspaper correspondent, has just returned from a long journey to the Holy Cross. His trip was replete with thrilling incidents, but none more fraught with interest than his experience in locating a claim, literally in the Holy Cross itself. The mountain derives its name, as everybody knows, from two gulches or fissures crossing at right angles on its bleak and inaccessible face. Dixon had conceived the idea that there was an immense mineral deposit at the summit of the mountain, and formed the project of pressing to the cross itself and there locating a claim. The undertaking seemed at first full of insurmountable difficulties. The cross loomed at least a mile and a half beyond the furthest point to which any prospector had ventured, and lay directly above an almost perpendicular precipice. Nevertheless, he started on his perilous journey alone, and carrying simply his pick-axe and a few simple tools and provisions. From the very first he found the way almost impassable. Huge cañons split the country in every direction. These he crossed by lowering himself down one side with ropes, and then climbed by aid of notches cut in the earth, ascend the other. His progress was never faster than a slow walk, and oftentimes simply a crawl. After infinite perils, he finally reached the bottom of a long, precipitous incline leading to the wished-for spot. The cross had, upon near approach, lost all semblance to its appearance at a distance, and seemed only two long ragged gulches filled with snow. Toward the foot of the lowest of these was the point toward which Dixon pressed. For a time he managed to progress by crawling on his hands and knees, and then the cliff became so excessively steep that he was obliged to make a long detour in order to surmount it. Finally, creeping like a fly along a slender crevice that barely offered a foothold on the face of the precipice, he reached the foot of the cross, and to his joy observed the outcroppings of what appeared to be a fine vein of decomposed quartz carrying free gold. An instant's inspection satisfied him that it was a true fissure, and clinging to a tiny projection of rock with one hand, he drove his pick-axe into the yielding formation with the other. Securing a fragment, he allowed his pick-axe to fall and heard it crash far below upon the rocks. He dared not even glance into the abyss that yawned beneath him, but with averted head crept back. A pound yielded over 60 ounces from the specimen secured, and the probabilities are that he will make a good thing out of it."

HE THOUGHT IT WAS A BEAR.

How a Tenderfoot Came in Range of a Forty-five.

The Leadville Chronicle is responsible for the following story which is good enough to be true: "'Nig' is a large, shaggy, black dog that appears to be the public property of a lot of the boys who toil with the pick and shovel upon the pine-fringed slopes of Mount Bross in Buckskin gulch. 'Nig' is a beautiful dog; but as the miners put it, 'Lord, what that dog don't know about most things ain't worth a cuss,' would lead to the impression that he was clever. After the day's work is over and the men are returning to their cabins, 'Nig' comes down the trail upon them with a swift though friendly rush.

"The other day, a tender foot expert from Pennsylvania, with a geological hammer in his hand, and a twenty-two calibre pistol in his belt, coolly sauntered up into the neighborhood of Nig's domain. With a friendly growl and the usual rush, Nig was on his way down the path. The expert wheeled suddenly, and pulling his toy pistol, fired, while Nig stopped short with a howl of pain.

"The dog's cry of anguish (for he was shot in the ear) brought one of the boys to the spot. The huge grizzled miner took in the situation at a glance, and quietly raising a forty-five calibre until it gleamed dangerously along the line of sight toward the form of the hapless expert with a roar that resembled the explosion of an Orsini bomb, yelled, 'What did you do thet fur, you —— ——?'

"Pale as the snow beds above him, and trembling like the mountain aspens in the gulch below, the pilgrim fell upon his knees, and in horrified accents blurted out, 'O God! I thought it was a bear!'"

Devices for Stealing Ore.

When we had emerged into open air, the manager took me to the office and gave me some very fine specimens of ore, some containing native silver, and these, with others obtained later, made a most excellent series for cabinet and laboratory use. Most of them were obtained from the men as they came out of the mine. Each gang works twelve hours, and the work goes on night and day without cessation the month over. As the men come out of the mine and pass through the gate they are searched—three times in all—for silver ore, yet they often manage to carry away a great deal in the course of a month, which they dispose of to the small haciendas in town, which "beneficiate" on their own account. Their methods of concealment are various and artful. One was to hollow the handles of their hammers, which they were permitted to carry out of the mines with them, and fill them full of ore; another to pulverize the ore and roll it up in cigarette papers; another to have it in little bags, so arranged with strings that they could change it from side to side, under their loose shirts, or serapes, when the keeper was passing his hands over them; they conceal it between their toes, in their ears and in the last places one would think of; their scanty clothing offers no aid to hiding. In the Rosario there is an old shaft 400 feet in length, leading from the top of the hill into the mine; it was long since abandoned, and is now used as a chimney for one of the engines in the mines. For a long time great quantities of ore were missing. The paid agents of the company reported that stealing was going on, but could not tell how. At last it was discovered that an adit had been driven into the hill to the old shaft, and up this dangerous place they had climed at night, dragging the bags of ore after them. An exploring party was sent in and found a dead man and some provisions, the man suffocated probably by the smoke.

The Silver Cord.

The Leadville Herald speaks as follows of the Silver Cord mine: "The Silver Cord was also yesterday visited by the reporter and all found busy activity. The road along the side hill to the ore houses is being widened into a fine wagon road. The stone foundation for the new office and assay rooms is completed and the building will be raised to-day. The large engine house is to be partly composed of the former middle incline building. This is being arranged and additions to the south side of it are to be built The first car load of new machinery for the mine arrived in Denver on Sunday, and more will follow. The new steel cables were put on the hoisting drum last week. It takes time to complete arrangements for such an extensive plan as this, but the buildings and all about the mine are being put up in a most substantial manner, and the appearance is the company has come to stay and proposes to arrange for long work in the future. Mr. Buzby, though not professing to be an experienced mining man, is certainly a good organizer and is full of business. He personally looks carefully after all the details. Arrangements are being made with the Iron Silver company to establish a joint hospital for the employes of both mines. For its support the men are to pay one dollar each a month, and if sick or disabled are to receive care and medical assistance free. Mr. A. Eilers is the newly appointed mining engineer of the company, and assists Mr. Buzby with his advice regarding the mine management. The ore output is from fifty to sixty tons a day.

EASTERN RATES FOR WOOL.

Condition of the Market and Current Prices.

We have received from Edward Mellor & Co., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, the following concerning the eastern wool market: "There has been a decided change for the better in business generally during the past few weeks with a moderate advance in prices, to which wool is no exception, and the demand seems to be restricted more owing to the light stocks yet offering than from any want of disposition on the part of consumers to operate, and it is only natural they should hold off, if possible, until they have a better and larger assortment to select from, which will also tend to keep values within a moderate range, whilst too free purchases now might cause prices to suddenly advance to a point from which there would undoubtedly be a sharp reaction, which it is better for all interested to avoid. The tone of the market is very strong for all descriptions, so that we look for a large amount of wool to be moved at good prices during the next two months. The following rates are paid for

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICAN WOOL.

Choice clips, graded, medium	27@28
" " " fine	21@23
" " " improved (¼)	22@24
Light improved	20@23
Average grades	17@19
Heavy fine	17@18
Course (carpet stock)	16@18
Black	15@16

FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS.

Information Desired by the War Department.

The following circular received by us from the war department, explains itself, and in compliance with the request expressed in the last paragraph we give as much publicity as possible to the circular:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 10, 1881.

There being now pending in this department numbers of volunteer pension claims which cannot be satisfactorily verified for want of information which missing records of discontinued volunteer commands would afford, and it having transpired in many instances that officers of the late volunteer forces have still in their possession or under their control books and other records pertaining to their corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, their attention is called to the fact that all such books and records should be deposited with this office, and they are earnestly requested to cause the same to be forwarded without delay to the adjutant general of the army, at Washington, District of Columbia.

No expense, other than postage or proper express charges (when packages exceed four pounds, the limit for mail parcels), can be paid by the government.

In the interest of the great number of widows, orphans and disabled soldiers whose claims are involved, the newspapers of the country are requested to give the substance of this circular the greatest publicity.

By order of the secretary of war.

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.
A. H. NICKERSON, Ass't Adjutant General.

Billy Arlington's minstrels are trying to secure dates for an appearance here.

Numerous camping parties are now leaving Manitou for Manitou park and other mountain retreats.

On account of sickness in his family Willie Edouin was compelled to cancel his engagement at the Opera House here.

The Manitou and Denver accommodation train leaves here at 7:55 a. m. instead of 7:30, as heretofore published.

No effort is being made on the part of the patriotic citizens of Colorado Springs to provide for a Fourth of July celebration.

Strawberries are now abundant in the market. They are of a better quality and much cheaper than they were at this time last year.

The tournament course is daily improving, and by August 20th, the day set for the opening of the tournament, it will be in a splendid condition.

Through a typographical error Anderson & Gaby's bid on the Deaf Mute institute was given as $10,590, whereas it should have been $11,590.

The Western Union telegraph office in this city is illuminated by a consumptive, pale and cadaverous kerosene light that looks as though it had come west for its health. The fixtures for gas are all in place, but the poverty-stricken Western Union can't afford a decent light.

The Opera House company have concluded to reduce the price of admission to the balcony circle from $1 to 75 cents. The admission price to the parquette and parquette circle will remain at $1 and $1.50.

Messrs. Matt France and G. H. Stewart members of the Deaf Mute board, yesterday opened the bids for the work on the Deaf Mute institute. The bids were as follows: Sessions $14,128, Stratton $14,790, Davis 12,490, Anderson & Gaby $10,590. The last-named bid was by far the lowest, and the contract will probably be awarded to Anderson & Gaby.

Mrs. C. W. Romney, editor of the Durango Record, was the first white woman, and, so far as known, the first woman of any color, to scale La Plata mountains to their top. In the preparation of the article on "The Mineral Resources of La Plata Mountains," just published in the Record, she visited all of the leading mines of that region, on horseback, and climbed 2,500 feet above timber line, to the top of Lewis mountain.

MUSIC AND MIMICRY.

Helen Potter's Pleiades at the Opera House.

One of the Most Artistic Entertainments of the Season.

One of the most appreciative audiences ever assembled in the new Opera House listened last evening to the entertainment offered by the Helen Potter combination. Applause was frequently bestowed upon the several performers, and in every case was more than deserved. The programme was made up of recitations, impersonations and musical numbers, every one of which was rendered in a most satisfactory manner. The musical selections were invariably encored, and were listened to with rapt attention by the audience. It is rarely that one has opportunity of listening to such well-chosen selections and to hear them so finely rendered.

The entertainment was given in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME:

Concertante—for four violins - - Eichberg
Misses Chandler, Shattuck, Launder, and Grebe.
Readings - - - - - Selected
Miss Helen Potter.
Song—"Old Timbertoes," - - Tovey
Mr. J. Williams Macy,
Quartette—Andante and Conzonnett, - Mendelssohn
Eichberg Quartette.
Valse Brilliannte, 'L. Estasi, - - Arditi
Miss Harriet Earnest.
Costumed Impersonation, a la Sara Bernhardt
Miss Helen Potter.
Scene from Hernani, by Victor Hugo.
Song—Simon the Cellarer - - Hatton
Mr. J. Williams Macy.
Quartette - - - - - - Selected
Eichberg Lady Quartette.
Song—Kerry Dance - - - Molloy
Miss Harriet Earnest.
Costumed Impersonation, a la Susan B. Anthony
Miss Helen Potter.
Duo—Trust Her Not - - - Balfe
Miss Earnest and Miss Macy.
Violin Solo—Theme and Variations, Wieniawski
Miss Lillian Chandler.
Costumed Impersonations, Temperance, a la John B. Gough
Miss Helen Potter.
Quintette—Husarenritt - - Spindler
Misses Chandler, Shattuck, Launder, Grebe and Green.

Of Helen Potter it is almost needless to speak, so well known are her rare powers. She is a perfect elocutionist, and possesses a voice of great fullness and depth. Her impersonations are wonderfully correct, and it is at times difficult to believe that the real character is not before the audience. She illustrated last evening the peculiar styles of oratory, argument and acting of Gough, Susan B. Anthony and Sara Bernhardt, and in each impersonation the skill shown was as remarkable as entertaining, while the "May Day," by Alice Carey, was finely recited. In fact Miss Potter has no equal in her chosen line, and well deserves the applause granted her last evening.

As we have said, it is rarely that our city has an opportunity of listening to such musical selections as were offered by the Eichberg Quartette, and by Miss Earnest and Mr. Macy. The quartette, particularly, performed the various selections with unusual brilliancy and smoothness of execution. Every selection was most enthusiastically received, and the performers were forced to respond to the repeated encores. After the "Andante, by Mendelssohn," the "Minuett, by Boccherini" was given, and after the "Swedish Wedding March" the "Abendleid, by Dorn," both being finely rendered and enthusiastically encored. Every lady of the quartette was a skillful performer, and the selections were rendered with a taste so fine and delicate that the whole effect was most pleasing and gratifying. It is not necessary to speak of any individual member, for all alike were possessed of that knowledge of their art which left no room for criticism.

The numbers chosen by Miss Earnest were not calculated to display her voice to the best advantage, but her renditions were brilliant and effective. Her voice is rather strong than sweet, though its full power could not be judged of in the selections given. Mr. Macy is possessed of a rich as well as powerful voice which was heard with charming effect in the songs of "Old Timbertoes" and "Simon the Cellarer." Miss Chandler favored the audience with only one violin solo, a selection from Wieniawaski, but this was so well performed, and so well received that in response to a demand for repetition another number, "La Pavane," by Eichberg, was given and with the same delicate expression which characterized the performances of the quartette of which Miss Chandler is the leader.

To-morrow evening a complete change of programme will be given and will doubtless be as entertaining as that of last night. All the artists may be trusted to do nothing in a careless manner, and last night's performances were such that one is sure to expect another treat to-night. It may safely be assert- that no better entertainment has been offered the people of this city.

From Thursday's Daily.

ALLISON'S ARREST.

The Southern Bandit Behind the Bars.

Our telegraphic columns have contained a brief announcement of the arrest of Allison, the southern bandit. The New Mexican published at Santa Fe, gives the following particulars of the affair: "Governor Sheldon received yesterday information from Albuquerque of the arrest of Charlie Allison, the desperado of the San Juan country, and two of his men, named respectively Lewis Perkins and Henry Watts. The arrest was effected by Deputy Sheriff Hyatt of Colorado, and Justice of the Peace Sullivan, of Albuquerque. Deputy Sheriff Hyatt has been on the track of Allison for several days and was in Santa Fe on Wednesday looking after his man. The rewards offered for Allison amount to fourteen hundred dollars, and Perkins and Watts have two hundred and fifty dollars each offered for their arrest. These amounts made it well worth the while of the officers to capture the Allison party, and the result of the large offers is that the ringleaders of the party are now within the clutches of the law. When in Santa Fe Deputy Hyatt was very certain that he was on the right track and would take Allison in. He said that he had captured one of Allison's companions in crime, and confined him in jail at Alamosa, and that the fellow hoping to secure favor had 'given Charlie away,' by telling the officers that he would be at Albuquerque on Thursday night, June 16th. Deputy Sheriff Hyatt at once secured a party and started for that place. The men separated, but arranged to meet at Albuquerque night before last, and it is to be presumed that their plans were successfully carried through from the simple announcement of the arrest of the three desperadoes received by Governor Sheldon yesterday.

"The governor telegraphed immediately upon the receipt of the information to Sheriff Armijo, of Albuquerque, instructing that official to aid in every way in his power Deputy Sheriff Hyatt in holding his prisoners, until they can be taken back to Colorado. Allison is wanted in this territory for several crimes, but the governor will allow him to be taken to Colorado for trial, there being numerous indictments against him there. Perkins and Watts are also wanted in Colorado and will go north with Charlie, if they do not encounter Judge Lynch at Albuquerque, of which there was some anticipation yesterday. The party will probably start for Colorado in a day or two. It is said that Allison was making his way down into Lincoln county for the purpose of joining the Kid.

"Sheriff Hyatt is in big luck and very much to be congratulated. He has done a good thing for the country as well as for himself and he and the men who assisted him deserve the thanks of the people of Colorado and New Mexico.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Testimonials of Respect to a Resident of Colorado City.

It is not often the sons and daughters of toil are the objects of special marks of respect but on Tuesday evening this somewhat novel event took place in the old capital, some fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen meeting together in the school-house to pay a well merited compliment to Mrs. M. E. Foote, favorably known as a resident of Colorado City, who is about leaving for the east. For twelve long years alone and unaided has this old lady bravely fought the battle of life, earning a competence upon which she retires from business, and what is more winning the confidence and respect of all her neighbors—nor has she been selfish, but as the Lord has prospered her, she did good as opportunity was given her, and many poor and friendless sick and needy have cause to remember her kindness with gratitude. It was indeed pleasant to behold the kind feeling manifested, and to watch the old lady's face beaming with happiness as she received the warm greeting of her many friends. The proceedings of the evenings were enlivened by nice music in which Mr. Charles Stockbridge, Mrs. West, Mrs. Wiggin, Miss Louie Jones and Mr. Wright (just arrived from China) Mr. Clem. Stockbridge, Mr. F. J. Wiggin, Mr. J. P. Bird, with Masters Hill and Newall, took part. About 10 o'clock those present partook of refreshments, and a little before 12 went to their several homes much pleased, not, however, without an expression of hope on the part of many that Mrs. Foote will return and spend the remainder of her days in her old home.

HOSE COMPANY NO. THREE.

Organization of the J. M. Sigafus Company.

The young gentlemen of this city, ranging in age from eighteen to twenty, have organized a hose company and named it the J. M. Sigafus Hose company, No. 3. The company is made up of excellent material, and will prove a most ambitious and useful organization. Mr. Sigafus has generously announced that he will look after the uniforming of the company, and we understand the city council will recognize the boys and furnish them with a cart and hose. We have nothing but words of encouragement for the new company. We believe they will do good work, and we hope the council will confirm their organization and give them a good machine and good quarters.

A partial organization of the company has been made. Bob Martin has been chosen foreman; Roy Morton, first assistant; Burr Johnson, second assistant; Fred Heines, chairman, and Hannie Barnes secretary and treasurer. We hope the company will be confirmed and we believe it will prove very useful.

COLE'S CIRCUS.

Return of the Favorite Show to this City.

Cole's circus will soon appear in this city. The merits of this show are well known here and Cole has never failed to draw a big crowd. The circus has just returned from a successful trip to Australia. The San Francisco Examiner speaks as follows of the show:

The pavilion at the corner of Seventh and Market streets was filled to the limit of its seating capacity last night to witness the initial performance of this mammoth show. The menagerie has been considerably enlarged since it left here on its tour around the world, by the addition of some of the wonderful birds and animals of the antipodes, and include a white buffalo from India, the Maori war dances, Arabian athletes, kangaroos, ostriches and other Australian curiosities. The grand entree with its camels, elephants, ladies, knights in armor, and electric light shining on the spangles and the brilliant accoutrements, was a sight which brought forth applause from the audience. The wonderful performance which George Conkling puts his trained elephants through, was well done. The act consisting of running a bicycle on a wire suspended across the dome of the circus, caused a thrill to run through the spectators, and was performed by John Murtz, George Dunbar and Adelaide d'Attalie. The battoute leaping by the corps of athletes showed to what perfection human muscle can be brought by training several of the members doing a double somersault in masterly style. William Organ then introduced his trick horses, Humboldt and Hindoo, the former doing some wonderful jumping. The equestrian acts of Wooda Cook and Mlle. Adelaide were well executed. It is a notable fact that none but bare-back riders are engaged, and these are champions of their calling. W. O'Dale Stevens, with his dancing globes and electric table seemed to meet with the approbation of the audience. Miss Linda Jeal did a daring bare-back hurdle act, leaping with her horse, Salamander, through great circles of fire. The troupe of six trained stallions made their bow to the audience next, and were put through their part of the performance by William Organ, which includes waltzing on their legs, setting down on chairs and other difficult and ingenious tricks. Taken altogether, the circus is the most meritorious one that has been here for a good many years. The acrobats and riders are excellent, the animals well trained and the clowns have picked up some new jokes during their travels in foreign lands.

It should be remembered that this mammoth and mighty exhibition is to give performances in Colorado Springs, July 9th.

Once again the town clock peals forth the hourly note upon the keen night air.

The Manitou road between this city and Old Town is being regraded and otherwise greatly improved.

Judge Field left on the morning express yesterday for the Gunnison country, expecting to remain absent about ten days.

Numerous Pueblo families are daily moving to Colorado Springs for the summer. They come in search of cool weather and health.

Hon. James B. Orman, of Pueblo, accompanied by his family, has leased a residence in this city and will remain here during the summer.

The hotels at Manitou are filling up rapidly notwithstanding the fact that General Grant is not to be there as a grand attraction during July and August.

The new council chamber in the Opera House block will be ready for occupation on the first of the month and it will be a decided improvement on the old one.

City Marshal Beall informs us that some one is again distributing poison to the dogs, and the officers have upon several occasions been compelled to kill dogs suffering from the effects of it.

Tourists claim that they are charged toll for admittance to Cheyenne cañon. This same difficulty existed last season. The man who owns the entrance looks after the horses of those who visit the cañon and thus fairly earns a fee.

The Horticultural fair opened in Denver last Tuesday. We are especially glad to record the fact that the best display of strawberries came from Colorado Springs. The berries are described by the Denver Tribune as the largest and finest at the fair.

The Denver & Rio Grande base ball club are putting forth their utmost efforts to have the match game of ball between the Union Pacific club and their nine played in this city instead of at Denver, on July Fourth. Many of our citizens are desirous of seeing the match between these two rival organizations, and it is to be hoped that the game will be played here.

Postmaster Price has had instructions from the postoffice department to pay especial attention to the collection of postage on over weight letters. Each office in the United States has had similar instructions, and the revenue derived from this source will help to make the department self-sustaining. It is estimated that $25,000 will be daily saved by this move.

Mr. O. S. Brewster, of Canon City, and Miss Lura M. Kimball, daughter of Dr. E. C. Kimball, were married at the residence of the bride's parents on Tuesday morning, the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., officiating. Only a few of the more intimate relations and friends of the contracting parties were present. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for Canon City, where they will make their future home.

Mr. A. Kaufmann, of Messrs. Pasmore & Kaufmann the well known operatic managers, of Denver, was in the city yesterday. The object of his visit was to perfect arrangements for the appearance of the Pirates of Penzance in the Opera house here on next Wednesday and Thursday, June 28th and 29th, with a matinée on the afternoon of the 29th. The opera will be placed upon the stage here with 30 people in the cast, and in other details will be as fully complete as when produced so successfully at Denver under the direction of Messrs. Pasmore & Kaufmann.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 40 Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—"Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions." WEBSTER.

Castoria—35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

The first refreshing shower that we have had in several weeks visited the city last evening.

We understand that quite a severe hail storm prevailed in the vicinity of Manitou park on Wednesday.

Mr. J. F. Carr has been appointed the custodian of the town clock, and he purposes keeping it in running order.

Mr. Paul Beckwith, the mining engineer, who has been spending several days in the city, returned to the San Juan country yesterday.

Messrs. E. P. Howbert & Co. yesterday received a large invoice of fireworks and other suitable supplies for the proper observance of the Fourth of July.

There will be a special meeting of Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F. this (Friday) evening. Members are requested to be present. Work in the second degree.

Col. John Wanless and wife were among the departures for Denver on the afternoon express yesterday. The colonel goes to participate in the Knights Templar parade on Saturday.

The Denver & Rio Grande company are now selling commutation tickets over the Manitou branch of the road. A book containing 54 trip tickets is sold for $8, which reduces the fare from 25 to 15 cents.

Many of our merchants complain that there is more petty stealing going on in the city just at present than ever before. Several of them report that they are continually missing small articles from their counters and show cases.

City Marshal Beall says that the dog tax is now due and the owners of dogs had better see that it is paid if they want to see their curs protected. Mr. Beall proposes to strictly enforce the ordinance and thereby replenish the city's revenue.

Arrangements are being made by patriotic citizens of Manitou Park to celebrate Fourth of July in a grand manner. Running races will be the attraction during the day and in the evening there will be a display of fireworks followed by a ball.

The box sheet for the production of the Pirates of Penzance under the direction of Messrs. Pasmore & Kaufmann at the Opera house next Tuesday and Wednesday, June 28 and 29 will be opened at E. P. Howbert & Co.'s next Monday evening.

In another column Mr. Joseph Kenyon advertises a choice lot of Cotswold sheep for sale. The flock consists of 12,500 sheep, of which number 6,000 are ewes, 2,500 wethers, and 4,000 lambs. This is a bargain for anyone who wishes to embark in the sheep business.

A horse belonging to Mr. Abe Roberts, of the Mountaineer, either strayed or was stolen from the grazing ground near the Deaf-Mute institute, on Tuesday night. In another column will be found a description of the animal, for the return of which a liberal reward will be paid.

Some of the premiums were awarded at the State Horticultural Fair at Denver last Wednesday. Judging from the following, Colorado Springs was well represented:

Crawford & Chase, Colorado Springs, best collection of strawberries, first premium, $35.

Crawford & Chase, best single variety of strawberries, first premium, $2.

Crawford & Chase, best twelve samples of strawberries, first premium, $5.

Mr. O. H. Tittmann, of the United States Coast and Geodetic survey, was among the arrivals at the Colorado Springs Hotel yesterday. He will, in a few days, organize his corps of surveyors and continue the work on the thirty-ninth parallel survey, under the direction of the Coast and Geodetic department. This is the third season Mr. Tittmann has had charge of the work in this state. The operations of the corps for this year will be carried on principally in Eastern Colorado and Kansas.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Summary of the Year's Work in the Public Schools.

We have received from Principal Parker, of the public schools, the following report of all grades for the year ending June 17, 1881:

Whole number in attendance	780
Average number belonging	475
Average daily attendance	437
Aggregate attendance	83463
Number half-days absence	1992
Number unexcused	956
Number cases tardiness	2123
Number unexcused	1019
Number pupils suspended	20
Number receiving corporal punishment	6

EASTERN RATES FOR WOOL.

How the Staple is Quoted in Philadelphia.

We have just received from Coates Brothers, wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, a circular giving the condition of the wool market and the current rates. The circular is as follows: "Since our issue of the 1st instant there has been some advance in medium and fine wools and the whole market is stronger. Stocks are light and buyers have difficulty in obtaining supplies of some grades. The London auctions are also rather higher on desirable wools. Fine delaine wools are particularly inquired for here and would sell at full quotations. The woolen goods trade is slowly working into better condition and the future seems to promise a good market for wool at fair but not extravagant prices. Any effort to force values too high, would quickly react and probably repeat the experience of previous wool excitements. Very little wool has yet arrived from the west, but it must soon come on the market and present appearances indicate that it will meet with good sale at fair prices."

The following prices are paid for

COLORADO WOOL.

Medium and fine, choice	26@28
" " average	22@25
Common and quarter-blood	19@20
Coarse carpet	16@19

THE SEVEN STARS.

What an Unprejudiced Spectator Says.

One of the Most Artistic Entertainments of the Season.

When we returned to the office last evening after the entertainment given in the Opera House, by the Helen Potter Pleiades, we were not at all at a loss for compliments as to the merits of the entertainment. We were somewhat surprised, however, to observe an elderly gentleman, elegantly dressed, sitting in the editorial chair. The gentleman arose when we entered and said: "Is this the dramatic critic?"

"Yes, we are," we replied.

"Excuse me," said the gentleman. "I have attended the entertainment this evening, and I have been especially delighted. Perhaps you may not object to publishing the opinions of an unprejudiced spectator."

"It altogether depends" we replied, "upon the view you take. We were delighted. If you didn't like it we shall most emphatically decline to give you space in our columns."

"But I did like it," said the gentleman, "and I liked it so well that I am willing to sacrifice two or three hours of sleep to express my pleasure."

"What struck you favorably?"

"Well, I rather like to see a woman fiddle," said this old gentleman.

"Fiddle?" exclaimed we.

"It's all very well for you to pretend to be shocked," said he, "but you like to see a woman fiddle just as well as I do. Look at Miss Chandler, for instance. Does not the graceful movement of her white hand, the piquant gesture of her dimpled elbow give you a truer idea of Beethoven than you could acquire from a dried-up old *hortus siccus* specimen of a violinist from the Fatherland?"

"We cannot deny that," said we, "you are correct."

"To look at creamy fingers touching the strings of a violin and to behold a shapely arm guiding its bow is enough to command the admiration of the average male. But when genius presides behind the bow and directs the white hands, the universal verdict must be one of commendation."

"How about the baritone!" asked we.

"Do you know," said our friend, "I rather like Macy; I only wish he would sing in English. I don't like this Greek and Hebrew affectation."

"We beg your pardon but Macy did sing in English last night."

"What! By all the fraudulent clay gods of New Mexico, I was sure that he sang in Italian. He's a good looking fellow and all he needs to learn is to talk American if he pretends to talk American."

"Why haven't you mentioned Helen Potter?" we asked.

"Do you know," said our Mentor, "I have seen all the great actors of the age; I do not like to criticise, but I can say that nobody can imitate Kate Claxton like Miss Potter. That peculiar sibilant accent, that droop of the corners of the mouth, that steadfast stare of the eyes, that quiet hiss as all the sibilants were reproduced with remarkable verisimilitude."

"Do you think Miss Potter is an actress?"

"Most emphatically I do. I am beyond the age when merely physical charms will dazzle. I recognize in Miss Potter, intellect and genius. I believe that the days of the lyceum are ended. Miss Potter is the last of a brilliant line, Miss Dickinson has waned, Gough is merely a memory, Bayard Taylor is dead, Mark Twain is crazy, and the lyceum is defunct. Miss Potter is still young enough to take the stage. If she have half as much originality as she has mimetic powers she can make a hit far in advance of Mary Anderson. I have seen Mary Anderson in her best parts. She is an angular girl, suffused with intellect. She has no right, human, or divine, to play Juliette. She is cold as an iceberg. She might play Bianca, and upon a pinch Parthenia, but in the last act the simulation of affection is a great strain upon Anderson's powers. Miss Potter upon the other hand, knows that she moulds men at her will. She is strong physically and intellectually. She can give a counterfeit presentment of Bernhardt, of Gough or of Claxton that is especially wonderful."

"I beg your pardon," said the GAZETTE critic, "but will you give me your name?" By the time this question had been propounded the editorial office was found to be vacant, but the GAZETTE critic will hold himself responsible for all that appears this morning.

IT WAS THE CAT.

Thrilling Adventures of a Well-Known Citizen.

Colonel Converse, the clever artificer in brass and iron, met with a thrilling adventure yesterday evening on Pike's Peak avenue. The colonel was sauntering along quietly smoking a cob-pipe, and meditating on some profound philosophical question, when he was "thrown off his base," so to speak, by a tremendous and fiendish yell, which nearly destroyed the integrity of his tympanni. The colonel was just in front of Peck & Farrar's market when this cry of anguish reached his ear. The next moment a cat of prodigious size, with a tail swollen to the proportions of a hogshead and with eyes emitting more sparks of color than Ben Crowell's diamond, dashed into the street. Three bipeds armed with cleavers, saws, and hatchets and reinforced by a quadruped in the shape of a big bull-dog came tearing after the excited cat. Colonel Converse at once took in the magnitude of the situation. He saw that the cat was mad, that the three men were mad and that the bull-dog was mad, so with that quick military instinct of his he at once got mad too and joined in the pursuit of the cat. The chase was a long and exciting one. The cat tried to get into Tilton's store and smash the crockery, but the screen door prevented; then it made a rush for Robinson's drug store. Colonel Converse rather encouraged this idea, but the cat stumbled on the threshold and the colonel making a misstep sat down on the cat. The animal was instantly killed, and Colonel Converse will be decorated by the members of the Colorado Springs Mendacity club on the Fourth of July next.

Some interesting races will take place at the Pike's Peak Driving Park to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. There will be a one mile dash between Flanagan's b. g. Jim and West's Sailor Boy, for a purse of $100. Mr. Richens, of Manitou, names "Lady Floss" and Mr. Flanagan names "Sitting Bull" in a 300 yard dash for a purse of $50. The patrons of sport will be repaid by attending these races, as several side issues are expected.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—	
Dried Alden	13@15c
Michigan sliced	10@12½c
BRAN—	
Colorado	$1 60@1 70 cwt.
BUTTER—	
Colorado ranch	25@30c
CRACKERS—	
Premium soda	10c
Oyster	12½c
CHEESE—	
Per pound	20c
COFFEE—	
Rio	20@25c
Java roasted	40c
Mocha, roasted	40c
EGGS—	
State, candled, per dozen	25c
Ranch, per doz	30c
FLOUR—	
Per hundred	$3 00@4 00
Buckwheat	6@7c
MEAT—	
Ham	12½@15c
Dry salt	11@12½
Bacon	12@13c
Lard	14@15c
RICE—	
Sandwich Island	12c
Carolina	11@12½
SALT—	
Per barrel	$4 25@4
SUGAR—	
Granulated	13@14c
Extra C	11½@12½c
STARCH—	
Pearl	8c
Silver Gloss	12½c
SYRUPS—	
Honey, per gallon	$1@1 20
New Orleans	90c@$1 00
Fine table	90c@$1 00
TEAS—	
Imperial	75c@$1 00
Gunpowder	75c@$1 00
Japan	50c@$1 00
Oolong	60c@$1 00
English Breakfast	75c@$1 00
HAY—	
Baled upland	$27 per ton
POTATOES—	
Per cwt. old	$2 50@3 25
" " new	$4 00@5 00

RACES!

—IN—

Manitou Park

—ON—

JULY 4.

I. AN ALL-COMERS SADDLE HORSE RACE, one-half mile. Horses that have been kept exclusively for racing barred. Post entrance $10.

II. HURDLE RACE, one half mile, ten flights, 3 feet hurdles. Open to all. Post entrance, $5.

III. FLAT RACE, five hundred yards. Open to all. Post entrance $2.50.

IV. COW PONY RACE, two hundred and fifty yards, for horses not exceeding 14 2 in. Post entrance, $2.50.

V. CONSOLATION RACE. Post entrance $2.50.

The Purses will Average from $50 to $100.

There will be two prizes and a save-stakes given to each race.

Any one wishing to enter their horses, should give notice to

H. G. THORNTON,
Manitou Park, Manitou.

Good Accommodations

For man and horse in the park. Luncheon bar on the course.

RACES COMMENCE AT 12 M.

Strayed or Stolen,

From this city Tuesday night, June 21, a bay horse, eight years old, black mane, tail and legs, mane rather heavy, branded with triangle on left shoulder, right hind foot white below fetlock; very gentle, been fed heavily of grain, a little below medium in flesh; had on heavy halter and fifty feet of about half-inch rope, with fence post attached to the end. I will pay a

LIBERAL REWARD

for his return to me, or for information leading to his recovery.

d w 1-24-1 ABE ROBERTS.

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all par's of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

10 14 tf

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COL., June 22d, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county, at the county seat, on Saturday, July 23, 1881, viz:

Alonzo Welty, Homestead entry No. 1102, for the se¼ sw¼ sec. 8, and e ½ nw qr, ne qr sw qr sec. 17, tp 14 s, r 70 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, S. P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and B. F. Roberts, of Florissant, El Paso county, Colorado.

Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1103, for the se qr sw qr sec 5, e hf nw qr and ne qr sw qr sec 8, tp 14, s, r 70 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, S. P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and B. F. Roberts, of Florissant, El Paso county, Col.

George Welty, Homestead entry, No. 1104, for the se qr sw qr sec. 17, n hf nw qr and sw qr nw qr sec. 20, tp 14 s, r 70 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz; James Tomlinson, S. P. Faulkner, B. F. Roberts and T. Marcott, of Florissant, El Paso county Col.

Francis S. Hutchins, Homestead entry, No. 660, for the sw qr sw qr sec. 16, nw qr nw qr sec 22, and n hf ne qr sec. 21, tp 12 s, r 66 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: A. P. Hall, A. Brinker, S. W. Cropper and H. C. Piggott, of Husted, El Paso county, Col.

Theophilus Lawson, one of the heirs of John Lawson, deceased, who made Homestead entry No. 834, for the s hf se qr ne qr se qr and se qr sw qr sec. 29, tp 14 s, r 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Joshua Sumner, J. W. Gilluly, Sam'l Willard and F. L. Martin, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

William B. Ross, Declaratory statement, No. 5850, for the nw ¼ of ne ¼ and n½ of nw¼ sec. 1, tp 16, s of r 67 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tracts, viz: Oscar Rose, Fred. Buck, I. Buck and Alfred Brown, all of Colorado Springs, El Paso county Col.

wf-25-5. MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

The people of the State of Colorado send greeting:

To John Miller, James Miller, Joseph Miller, William Miller, Hanna Barrett, Polly Worthington and Nancy Mahan.

Whereas, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of George P. Miller, late of said county, deceased, has been presented by Jerome Plummer of Independence, Penn., to the county court of said county for probate, and the 25th day of July, 1881, has been set for hearing the application for the probate of said instrument, as the said last will and testament of said George P. Miller, deceased: and whereas it appears from said instrument and other satisfactory evidence that said deceased died, seized and possessed of real and personal estate in this state and in the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and that you, the above named persons are heirs at law of said deceased. Therefore you are hereby notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1881, then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court.

Witness E. A. Colburn, judge of said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado [SEAL] Springs, in said county, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1881. w-f-25-4

Commutation of Homestead.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COL. June 13th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler, Albert Anthony, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: July 23, 1881, before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs. His claim is made by Homestead application No. 487, and is for the se qr of the ne qr of the n hf of the se qr of the sw qr of the se qr of section 24, tp 13 s, range 71 w, and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: A. Fromm, H. H. Bean, John Barker and H. S. Root, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

wf 25 5. JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John Langmeyer deceased, notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of July, A. D., 1881, being one of the regular days of the July term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Beatrice Frederica Langmeyer, Administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such Administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such Administratrix, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 25th, 1881. F. B. LANGMEYER, Administratrix of the estate of John Langmeyer, deceased. wf 25 4

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of James N. Crouse, deceased, notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of July, A. D., 1881, being one of the regular days of the July term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Sarah Crouse, Administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such Administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such Administratrix, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 25th, 1881. SARAH CROUSE, Administratrix of the estate of James N. Crouse, deceased. wf 25 4.

SHEEP FOR SALE!

6,000 Young Breeding Ewes, 2,500 Wethers, 4,000 Lambs by side of Ewes.

These sheep are Cotswold and Merino Cross. Shear 5 pounds to average. Wool sold last year for 33¼ cents per pound. Address

JOSEPH KENYON,
Colorado Springs.

AT COLORADO SPRINGS!

Saturday, July 9th.

RETURNING FROM A

VICTORIOUS VOYAGE

In Foreign Lands,

The identical supremely great and world-famous consolidation, having performed to applauding millions beyond the seas.

FOUR TIMES ITS FORMER SIZE

And five times larger than any three shows in the world.

W. W. COLE'S

—TWO MILLION DOLLAR—

NEW GIGANTIC CIRCUS,

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

Congress of Living Wonders and Academy of Trained Animals,

Faithfully representing and depicting the peculiar, striking and varied marvels of

EVERY LAND UNDER THE SUN,

Illustrating each nation with living examples and multiplied attractions gathered during a journey in all parts of the world, there exhibiting and gaining the unanimous approval of learned critics and royal rank.

The Only Show to Circumnavigate the Earth,

Retaining mammoth ocean steamers and many railroad trains, thus enabling me to bring back

A PERFECT FLOOD OF AMAZING NOVELTIES

A list of which would require a volume. Therefore I will only mention a few prominent and totally new features, such as you never saw before, and whose counterpart all the shows of the earth cannot produce.

LOOK AT THE ARRAY OF ADDED ATTRACTIONS.

Headed by the acme of mid air ventures, the daring

Aerial Bicycle Riders!

Whose reckless voyages in the aerial seas, along a slender strand of wire, mounted upon a fright narrow tread bicycle, going at lightning speed and carrying three, male and female, aerialists, completely overshadows all previous exploits in aronic exhibitions. Following this inspiring climax will be seen

THE HEROINE HURDLE RIDER, M'LLE LIDA JEAL,
Just crowned the "Fire Queen

A TROUP OF MOARI WAR DANCERS,
Tatooed natives of the South Sea Islands,

GENUINE BEDOUIN ARABS,
Vaulters, Tumblers, and Herculean Sons of Palestine,

THE NECROMANCERS OF INDIA,
The Wizard Wonders of a Mystic Race.

THE HINDOO SNAKE CHARMERS,
Who play with Venemous Reptiles.

EAST INDIA JUGGLERS AND DANCERS,
Utterly new to this country.

And yet I have to announce an engagement with and positive appearance of the

ORIGINAL AND ONLY AUSTRALIAN BLONDIN

The hero of all notable hazards upon the lofty wire, and wearer of studded belts, and heavy jeweled medals, won by reason of his daring performances and thrilling adventures at dizzy heights and over Niagara's awful gulf, and who will at each exhibition repeat his world-famous feats of carrying a man upon his back, and giving various other illustrations of an unfaltering nerve, while he walks and runs blindfolded along a small steel wire suspended fully one hundred feet above the spell-bound spectators. I shall also present

A WILD SNOW-WHITE BUFFALO, The first and only one ever captured.
THE MAMMOTH KANSAS OX, Weight 3,100 pounds, a domesticated mastodon.
A HERD OF PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, Educated to a wonderful degree of excellence.
THE BEST PERFORMING STALLIONS in the WORLD. Beautiful beyond all comparison.

A SPANISH PERFORMING BULL, Faithfully representing the great bull fight.
A GROUP OF GIANT KANGAROOS, Captured while travelling through Australia.
5,000 MUSEUM CURIOSITIES, Gathered in all parts of the world.
3,500 BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES, In the great Menagerie.
150 SKILLED ARENIC CELEBRITIES will appear in this enormous circus.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT BURNING NIGHT AND DAY.

Lady Riders, Lady Gymnasts, Lady Acrobats, Lady Bicycle Riders, Lady Vaulters, Eight Champion Bareback Riders, Huge Dens of Performing Animals, Four very funny Clowns, A grand School of Brute Scholars, and 1,000 Mighty Marvels not enumerated. But don't fail to see our

Great Free Street Pageant!

Specially given to illustrate our supremacy over all others. A Gorgeous Golden Guarantee of unequalled magnificence, positively surpassing all poetic visions. You never saw the like before. All royal pagentry far eclipsed. Every morning the great street parade.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1 and 7.

ONLY ONE TICKET REQUIRED TO ALL.

ADMISSION $1,00, CHILDREN UNDER 10 HALF PRICE.

LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Law Vindicated and Life More Secure.

W. H. Salisbury, Alias W. H. Canty, Expiates His Crime.

The town yesterday was not apparently in any very great state of excitement, but there was evidently an undercurrent of strong feeling. The fact that before the sun should set a condemned criminal would pay the penalty of his crime with his life in the jail yard of the county jail, in a county where never before had a man died at the command of the law caused this suppressed excitement. Canty passed his last night in apparent comfort, sleeping soundly most of the time. Deputy Sheriff Dana was his especial guard and once during the night when Canty awoke the two enjoyed a smoke together.

As early as 12.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon crowds of people began to gather in the vicinity of the jail, merely out of curiosity to see the doomed man pass from the jail door to the enclosure which surrounded the scaffold. The crowd was kept back a distance of about 100 feet from the enclosure by a circle of armed guards, while in the immediate vicinity of the jail were numerous other armed deputies. Only those having tickets issued by the sheriff were admitted to the enclosure which surrounded the scaffold. The scaffold had an old-fashioned drop with trap swung on hinges. The structure was twelve feet square the distance from the ground to the trap being seven feet and from the trap to the cross beam to which the rope was attached six feet eight inches. Sliding bolts, operated by a lever kept the trap in position. The lever and the person who pulled were concealed entirely from sight, as was also the lower part of the scaffold below the trap platform, with the exception of an opening at the back for light. The trap was three feet square, and a weight of 150 pounds attached to it carried it quickly away from the doomed man. The rope was five-eighths of an inch thick, made of oiled hemp, and well adapted to withstand a fall of five feet. Sheriff Smith took every effort to provide against any mishaps. The drop was a much longer one than generally used, but it was specially requested by the doomed man that the drop be made of a sufficient depth to break his neck and put him out of agony at once. The scaffold was wholly constructed of planed lumber, and the upper portion of it was painted. Surrounding it was a board fence 20 feet high, leaving an enclosure of about 40 feet square, within which those holding passes were admitted. The time set for the execution was two o'clock, and at that time over a thousand people were assembled in the open square surrounding the jail; but, as before stated, they were kept at least one hundred feet from the scaffold yard by armed guards. All having passes to the exceution were required to show them before entering the lines. Nothing could be seen from the open square—not even the cross-beam of the scaffold—but still the crowd gathered there, surging to and fro in their anxiety to at least get a glimpse of Canty as he passed from the jail door to the scaffold. About half-past two it was whispered about that the doomed man had left his cell and was about ready to proceed to the scaffold. Shortly afterward Deputy Sheriff Dana came to the south entrance of the jail, and motioned to Sheriff Smith who was standing near and informed him that the doomed man was ready for the dreaded ordeal. At 2.38 p. m. the door of the jail was thrown open and W. H. Salisbury, alias W. H. Canty, stepped from the door sill to the stone steps, supported upon either side by Sheriff Smith and Deputy Sheriff Dana.

Following immediately behind them was the Rev. T. L. Smith, pastor of the M. E. church, south, and the Rev. J. S. Mabie, both of whom had passed the last moments with the doomed man in his cell. While passing from the jail door to the scaffold Canty glanced carelessly around upon the by-standers and when about ten feet from the scaffold-yard stopped and shook hands with Mr. Ziegenfuss, city editor of the Denver Republican, who happened to be standing near the path, saying as he did so, "Goodbye, old boy; God bless you."

As the doomed man entered the gates to that enclosure which surrounds the scaffold the crowd pressed closely behind him, but the numerous guards held them back and none but the few having passes gained admittance. The stairs leading to the scaffold lead almost from the gate which entered the yard. These stairs were narrow and but one could pass up them at a time. Canty mounted them freely and without support, while Sheriff Smith followed close behind. Once upon the scaffold, Canty was placed in the center of the platform, immediately over the drop, while upon either side stood Sheriff Smith and Deputy Sheriff Dana. Near the head of the stairs, and in front of the doomed man, stood the Rev. T. L. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Mabie, also Mr. Yarberry, the scaffold guard. As soon as the confusion caused by the approach of Canty and those accompanying him had subsided, Mr. Dana pulled from his pocket the death warrant, and turning his face to the doomed man, to whom it was directed, he read its contents in a clear and distinct voice. Canty appeared utterly indifferent as to what the sum and substance of the document was, and while Deputy Sheriff Dana was reading it he was casting his eyes about upon those who had been admitted to the enclosure.

When Mr. Dana had finished reading the death warrant Sheriff Smith read the reprieve granted by Governor Pitkin, whereby Canty's existence had been prolonged five [illegible]. While the sheriff was reading the [illegible] displayed remarkable coolness. He raised his right hand, the only one he had, and grasped the rope, one end of which was fastened to a ring above his head, the other end to the brace which supported the cross beam to the right of him. The rope swung loosely from the ring to the post and was merely placed in that position so as to be out of the way. Canty at first pulled at the rope nervously and then deliberately passing his arm through that part which hung down he supported himself in that position for several minutes. When told by the sheriff that he was at liberty to speak a few words in his behalf if he chose so to do, Canty released his arm from the sling in which he had temporarily placed it, and stepping to the front of the platform, he addressed the following words to those who were standing below him:

In my younger days I was taught not to lie and brought up to believe in a hereafter, neither will I lie to those standing here. It is no place to tell a lie, for in a few brief moments I will be ushered before my God and my Maker. I have sworn that I am innocent of shedding the blood of Tom Perkins, and I want every one within the sound of my voice to hear it and I want it published to the world. I am a gambler, and I am not ashamed to own it right here on the scaffold, for I can safely say that in my associations with the gamblers I never found a more friendly or hospitable class of people. Had I killed that man Perkins I would not have been here to-day, and I again say in the presence of you all that I die an innocent man. I have faced death many times. I have been on many a battle field, but never before have I been brought face to face with death powerless to protect myself as I am now. I know that I must die, and die I will like a man without flinching. I know that I can expect but little sympathy from the people of Colorado Springs. I was unjustly prosecuted in this county, and unjustly condemned for shedding the blood of Tom Perkins. I was told before I was brought here for trial that I could expect no mercy from a jury in El Paso county, and that if I went there for trial that I would surely hang. I will maintain to my last moments that I was unfairly prosecuted in your court. There stands the prosecuting attorney," said he as he pointed to Mr. D. W. Robbins, whom he mistook for Mr. William Harrison, one of the attorneys who assisted in the prosecution of Canty in the district court. "You know as well as I that I was condemned by men who perjured themselves in their testimony. You prosecuted the case well and of course it was your duty to do so."

He still directed his remarks in a rambling way to Mr. Robbins, but when told that he was addressing his conversation to the wrong man, he made an apology, saying:

"I would not, in these my last moments, wrongfully accuse, and I again earnestly beg your pardon. Do not think it strange because I am shedding tears. Were you in my boots you would probably do the same. No man ever, if he were innocent, could meet such a death without tears. Besides the sheriff there is no man here but the Rev. Mr. Smith from whom I have received courtesies and to him I am duly grateful. I have believed that it was useless for man, standing as I do upon the scaffold, condemned of murder, to appeal to God for sympathy, but Mr. Smith has taught me different, and I pray to God that He will pardon my sins. I have read the account in the Denver News which gives me the name of Salisbury, and say that I am a relative of Ben Butler. I acknowledge that my name is W. H. Salisbury, but am not nor never have been related to Mr. Butler. I have fought in many a battle, served four years in the Third Massachusetts regiment, but what is death on the battle field compared to this. Only one more word before I meet my God, and that I die an innocent man."

Tears flowed freely from Canty's eyes while he was talking, and toward the last he displayed considerable emotion. His remarks lasted nineteen minutes; and he frequently repeated the same words. At three o'clock Canty knelt to the platform, while the Rev. Mr. Smith delivered a short prayer. As he rose to a standing position, he staggered to the back of the platform, where he spent a few moments in conversation with Sheriff Smith and the Republican reporter.

He was then placed upon the drop, while the officers proceeded to bind his arms and feet. At 3:06 p. m., while they were binding him, he said: "Good-bye all; nothing can save me. I have faith in a Savior and a hereafter, and die innocent. I want to kneel down and pray once more." The Rev. Mr. Mabie stepped to his side, while the officers assisted him to kneel, and delivered a last prayer for the doomed and penitent man. At 3:11 p. m. Deputy Sheriff Dana approached from behind and placed the black cap over Canty's head, he (Canty) still maintaining his innocence to the last. At 3:12 the signal was given, the drop fell and all that was mortal of W. H. Salisbury alias W. H. Canty was ushered into eternity. As the body disappeared from sight through the drop the rope where it was attached to the ring severed and allowed the body of Canty to fall to the ground. Every precaution had been taken to prevent an accident of this kind, but it is thought that the several tests had weakened the rope and caused it to break. As soon as possible the rope was tied, the body again raised to a hanging position and there retained until pronounced dead by the physicians in attendance. At 3:18 p. m. pulsation had ceased, but the heart was still beating. At 3:20 the heart ceased beating and W. H. Salisbury alias W. H. Canby was pronounced dead by the physicians in attendance. They were Doctors Kimball, Strickler, Coombs, Sanford and Darroch. It was the universal opinion of them all that the neck had been broken by the fall and that Canty suffered no agony by the breaking of the rope. At 3.28 p. m. the body was lowered into a metallic casket and removed to the undertaking rooms of Reynolds and Westerfield.

The rooms were thrown open to the public, and from 5 o'clock until 8 there was a constant crowd of those anxious to see the remains of the dead man passing in and out. On the day previous to the hanging Canty made the following deposition, which will establish his identity as that of W. H. Salisbury:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Colorado, and County of El Paso. } ss.

I, William H. Salisbury, now in the county jail of said county of El Paso, in the state aforesaid, being duly sword on my oath do say that:

My true and lawful name is William H. Salisbury; that I was born in the state of Massachusetts on the the third day of October, 1846; that I have, under the name of William H. Canty, been tried and convicted at Colorado Springs, in the said El Paso county, of the murder of one Thomas Perkins, and have been sentenced to be hung on to-morrow, the 17th day of June, 1881, as a punishment for said murder; that while affirming and insisting upon my innocence of the murder of the said Thomas Perkins, I desire to declare and publish to the world that my true name is William H. Salisbury, born as above stated, and that I am the son of Charles H. Salisbury and Rebecca Salisbury, in the state of Massachusetts, and who were living at one time in said state at New Bedford; that William Canty and William H. Salisbury are one and the same person; that I have a sister, or did have, who married one David H. Wardross and who once lived in West Newton, Massachusetts. [Signed.] WILLIAM H. SALISBURY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of June, 1881.

ANDREW L. LAWTON,
Notary Public.

The crime for which Canty paid the extreme penalty of the law yesterday in the jail yard of the county jail was committed in Buena Vista, Chaffee county, Colorado, on the 29th day of April, 1880. He shot and killed Thomas L. Perkins, once of Colorado Springs, but at that time a police officer of Buena Vista. The manner of the shooting, as brought forth in the testimony, was as follows: Officer Perkins had arrested a gambler known as "Dutch Bill," and was attempting to convey him to the jail, when Canty appeared and said threateningly to Perkins: "You release him!" Perkins replied: "I will not do it; he is my prisoner." Upon this, Canty said: "Release him, or, d—n you I will make you release him." To this Perkins made no reply, and Canty drew his pistol and fired. The first shot did not take effect. Canty then hesitated three or four seconds before he fired again, during all of which time Perkins kept pulling his prisoner along. Then Canty fired a second time and struck Perkins in the arm. Perkins released his prisoner and reached for his revolver, whereat Canty fired the third shot which took effect in Perkins' hand. At this juncture Perkins called for help and exclaimed, "For God's sake is there not a policeman here to help me," when Canty advanced two or three steps towards him and pointed his pistol at his breast and fired. Perkins fell and Canty and his companions fled.

The testimony showed conclusively that Canty shot Perkins in cold blood and without the excuse of provocation or even of intoxication. His trial for the crime was held in this city, on a change of venue, and began on Tuesday, April 19, 1881, lacking just ten days of being the anniversary of his crime. Judge J. C. Helm occupied the bench and the attorneys for the prosecution were Webster Ballenger esq. and William Harrison esq. The defense was represented by Judge Genahl, W. W. Orrick, Esq., and L. B. Parker, Esq. The jury consisted of the following named gentlemen: Kleimburg, Ray, Beesey, Dryden, Robbins, Riddle, Douglas, Ripley, Wilson, Bostwick, Dickson and Allen. About thirty witnesses were examined and from all this mass of testimony the jury drew their unalterable conclusion that Canty had been guilty of a cold-blooded, deliberate and premeditated assassination. The trial occupied four days and the jury after staying out only four hours came in with a verdict of murder in the first degree. On the 21st of April this verdict was rendered. On Saturday, April 24th, lacking only five days of an anniversary of the murder, Canty was brought into court and sentence was pronounced by Judge Helm. When Canty was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him he gazed firmly at the judge and said: "Only one thing, I am innocent, and when I get on the scaffold, it will be my last word that I am innocent, if it comes to that. I never killed that man."

It did come to that, and Canty, true to his word, asserted his innocence with his last breath when the black cap had been drawn over his head.

Canty was sentenced to be executed on the 10th day of May, 1881, but his counsel succeeded in securing a reprieve of the governor until the 17th day of June, 1881. During this time they prepared a voluminous report of the case, and asked the supreme court for a new trial on a writ of error. The court refused to grant this, and the governor declined to interfere again, and so yesterday Canty died the death of a felon.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Graduating Exercises Yesterday of the Class of '81.

The graduating exercises of the senior class of the High school took place in the central building yesterday. The High school room was crowded with visitors to such an extent that large numbers of the pupils and many of the visitors were compelled to stand. The room was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and just over the stage hung an evergreen shield, on which was displayed the date 1881 in white flowers.

There were only three members of the graduating class which consisted of Miss Lizzie Doak, Thomas S. McMorris and Harry M. Wellman. The exercises were presented in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME:

Instrumental duet..........Pearl of the Sea.
Lizzie Doak, Alice Rogers.
Recitation..........The Slaves of Martinique.
Eliza Rollins.
Duet..........Hope Beyond.
Fannie Aiken, Minnie Houk.
Essay..........Life.
Harry M. Wellman.
Concert Recitation..........Cobbler Keezar's Vision.
Seventh Grade.
Solo..........A Doubting Heart.
Eva Gaines.
Essay..........Progress.
Thomas S. McMorris.
Solo..........Sing Sweet Bird.
Maude Walker.
Recitation..........The Quaker Widow.
Eva Gaines.
Essay..........Cheerfulness, with valedictory.
Lizzie A. R. Doak.
Solo and Chorus..........Parting Whispers.
Solo by Irene Barnes.
Presentation of Diplomas by Rev. T. C. Kirkwood.

The music with which the literary exercises were occasionally varied was furnished entirely by the pupils and showed a great degree of proficiency. The first literary exercise of the afternoon was a recitation by Miss Eliza Rollins entitled, "The Slaves of Martinique." The recitation was given in an excellent manner and was well received.

Mr. Harry Wellman read his graduating essay, which bore the short but comprehensive title of "Life." The essay showed careful preparation and much study, and made a very favorable impression.

The recitation in concert by the pupils of the seventh grade, entitled "Cobbler Keezar's Vision," was especially pleasing. The perfect time kept by the participants, the clearness of their enunciation, and the appropriateness of their emphasis and inflection demonstrates the fact that they had been carefully instructed.

Mr. Thomas S. McMorris, one of the graduating class, read an essay on "Progress" which was listened to with the close attention which its merits demanded.

The recitation, "The Quaker Widow," by Miss Eva Gaines, was given in appropriate costume and was a quaint and characteristic effort.

The last essay of the afternoon was by Miss Lizzie Doak, of the graduating class, and was entitled "Cheerfulness." The essay also embodied the valedictory. Miss Doak made a very handsome appearance upon the stage, her dress being simple, yet elegant and appropriate. When she had concluded her farewell words she was presented with a number of beautiful boquets from her friends and classmates. The valedictory portion of Miss Doak's essay was as follows:

VALEDICTORY.

Our school work here is now completed and it is my part to say "farewell."

The training that we have received is one of the stepping stones from which we must pass into the active paths of life. Let us, therefore, as we journey on our way, realize that we are preparing ourselves for life-work; place high our standard, and with a firm tread and fearless eye press steadily forward. When we feel that the journey is hard let us keep before us the words that so inspired Longfellow's Flemming, "Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth without fear and with a manly heart."

We can not live upon the allurements of hope and expectation nor dream ourselves into a character—we must labor. Some happy talents and some fortunate opportunity may form the two sides of the ladder on which men mount, but the rounds of that ladder must be made of stuff to stand the wear and tear.

Let us look for the resting places in life also; the most successful workers are most mindful of the proper amount of rest and recreation for both the mind and body. What general would wage war successfully if he engaged in battles incessantly?

The great mistake of American people is that they live to work instead of working to live. Let *us* remember that work is only a means unto an end.

Nobility in life consists in the faithful performance of duties both great and small. Often a trifle in some situations turns the scale of fate and rules the most important action.

We live in deeds not in years, in thoughts not breaths. He most lives who thinks the most—feels the noblest—acts the best. Life's but a means unto an end—that end, beginning means and end to all things—God.

We must now bid adieu to the school-room where we have shared the same joys, and the same trials of puzzling problems and tiresome examination—the room where our unlawful whisperings have so often disturbed the stillness of the air.

We hope that as we go out from this room to-day we may carry with us the good and pure principles that our teachers have ever endeavored to implant in our hearts, and that they may feel that their persistent labor has not been wasted on barren soil.

Schoolmates, it is with feelings of regret that we leave you to-day, and the many happy hours that we have spent with you will be fresh in our memories through life. With the wish that each and all of you may grow up good and noble soldiers in life's combat and receive the reward of the faithful, we say "good bye."

Teachers, accept, our heart-felt thanks for the interest that you have always manifested in our advancement in knowledge and in our welfare and happiness.

We hope that you may devote many more successful years to the vocation you have chosen, that you may render to many others the assistance that you have rendered us, that in the end you may receive your reward. And now we say "farewell!"

After the final song, the solo of which was very prettily sung by little Miss Barnes, the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., presented the diplomas to the graduating class, accompanying the presentation with a feeling and eloquent address. When the class had resumed their seats, Dr. Kirkwood remarked that the printers had omitted one thing from the programme. As he said this, two of the young gentlemen members of the school came into the room bearing an elegant writing desk, upon which was placed a complete set of the novels of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Dr. Kirkwood then remarked that the thing not down in the programme was this offering from the school, and friends of the school, to the principal, Mr. H. L. Parker. He said he saw no motto on the writing desk, but judging from the character of the gift, he judged that a most appropriate motto would be "Do Write." The doctor's remarks in presenting the gift were especially felicitous. Principal Parker was taken completely by suprise and returned his thanks in an earnest and feeling manner.

With the close of this school year Principal Parker will sever his connection with the school. He has made a fine record since he has been at the head of the public schools and from a pretty thorough personal knowledge of the work done by Principal Parker we can say that he has left the schools in an excellent condition as to system and discipline. The many friends of the late principal will wish him success in whatever new work he may undertake.

Teachers' Monthly Report.

Principal Parker of the public schools has handed us the following teachers' report of all grades for the month ending June 17, 1881:

Whole number in attendance	432
Average number belonging	419½
Average daily attendance	396
Aggregate attendance	7913½
Number half-days absence	640
Number unexcused	13
Number cases tardiness	187
Number unexcused	94
Number pupils suspended	2
Number receiving corporal punishment	1

Mr. R. B. Feery, the boot and shoe man, had sixty dollars stolen from the money drawer in his store on Friday afternoon. He is of the opinion that the three colored boys who stole the opera-glass from D. P. Howbert & Co.'s showcase, were implicated in the stealing of his money. They were in the store during the afternoon looking at some shoes, and one probably took the money while the other two were examining the shoes. The officers have the case in hand and will, if possible, bring the guilty parties to justice.

We Always Advertise the Exact Truth!

Therefore it will pay you well to read what follows.

WE SHALL OPEN
ON MONDAY, THE 20TH INST.
BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS! GREATEST BARGAINS!
At the Following Unheard of Low Prices:

30 Calico Wrappers, exactly half-price. Regular prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. Marked down to 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.
40 Walking Jackets and Ulsters, one-third off. Regular prices, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18. Marked down to $4, $5.75, $6.75, $8, $10, $12.
6 Ready Made Suits at exactly half price.
20 pieces handsome Dress Goods. Regular prices 20c, 25c, 30c. Marked down to 10c and 15c.
6 pieces handsome Lace Buntings. Regular prices 25c. Marked down to 10c.
10 pieces genuine, imported French Chintzes and Momies. Regular price 35c and 45c. Marked down to 20c.
1 lot, 9-8 wide, good quality Printed Percales, at only 8c, worth 12c.
20 pieces standard Prints, at only 5c, worth 8c.
1 lot handsome Printed Lawns, at only 5c, worth 12½c.
Think of a nice Lawn Dress for only 50c.
1 lot of Fancy Dress Buttons down from 30c, 40c and 50c to 10c per dozen.
1 lot of ladies White Skirts, plain, tucked and embroidered. Regular prices, 50c, 75c, 80c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Marked down to 30c, 45c, 60c, 70c, 80c, $1.00, $1.25.

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Dozens of other attractive bargains comprising altogether one of the largest and most varied assortments of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, House Furnishing Goods, Notions, Fancy Articles, Hosiery, Underwear, etc., ever offered to the citizens of Colorado Springs.

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NOTICE.
Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.
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227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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W. M. WALKER,
Having purchased the entire stock and tools belonging to the Blacksmith Shop known to the public as Pixley & Webster's, on Pike's Peak avenue, is now prepared to do all kinds of
BLACKSMITHING,
ON SHORT NOTICE
AT LIVING PRICES.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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FOREMAN WANTED
FOR SHEEP RANCH.
Must have handled sheep successfully in Colorado and be a prompt, reliable business man. Family no objection if wife will cook. Salary $600 per annum and found. Cook's wages additional to wife. Situation permanent. Apply to Holt Live Stock Co., Colorado Springs, or to M. W. Jones, Sup't at ranch.

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Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. tf

All housekeepers should ask their grocer for Loper's Cider Vinegar and Pickles, absolutely pure and the best, Denver, Colorado. w-f-184

WANTED.

WANTED.—On July 1st, an experienced sheep herder. Apply to John Carr. w1

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Composed largely of powdered Mica or Isinglass, is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricator in the world. It is the best because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It answers equally as well for Harvesters, Mill Gearing, Threshing Machines, Corn-Planters, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. Our *Pocket Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing* mailed free.
MICA MANUFACTURING CO.
31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., June 13, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler, Raphael Marcott, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday July 25, 1881. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 584 and is for the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of section 12, township 15, S. of range 71 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Joseph Frazier, James Tomlinson, Henry Watson and George Oldham, all of Lake county, Colo.

wf-18-5 JNO. J. HENRY, Register.

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wo 28 tf